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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVIII. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 9, 1887 PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE TARIFF FIGHT.

NO CHANCE FOR LEGISLATION THIS SESSION.

The Sparring for Vantage Ground Between the Leaders—The Morrison Men Determined to Rule or Ruin—Will There be an Extra Session?—The Interstate Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—[Special.]—Mr. Randall and the gentlemen who agree with him on the question of tariff revision, have made a full and explicit statement of their position in their reply to the ultimatum of Speaker Carlisle. The full text of this letter, which was framed by Mr. Randall, is as follows:

The gentlemen present at our recent conference, representing states south, west and north, were led to the hope that a way had finally been opened for an agreement on the measure that could be generally supported by our political friends, and we sincerely regret, in view of the importance of the adoption by this congress of some measure that would materially reduce revenues and prevent the further accumulation of treasury surplus that differences so wide as appear in your communication should still exist. It was hoped that a basis of compromise could be reached without requiring of any one a sacrifice of principle or of convictions entertained on the subject of the tariff and internal revenue. To do this, it is evident that those things respecting which radical differences exist in the minds of men, must be excluded from a bill intended as a compromise measure.

It was believed there could be found room inside of these limits for an agreement on the list of articles to be remitted to the free list as well as upon many on which the tariff could be reduced, thereby affecting a material reduction of the revenues without injuring or dangering any important industry or impairing the earnings of labor in this country. It is believed yet that such a measure ought to be agreed upon and carried through the house at this session. As to the items interposed in the bill on which it is claimed that an increase in tariff would result, we have to say that the apparent increase arises, in most instances, from a change from ad valorem to specific duties, made in accordance with a recommendation from the treasury department. The principal object in making duties specific, where they are now ad valorem, is to prevent deception and dishonesty practiced by undervaluation, and while in fixing what is deemed to be fair specific equivalents, an apparent increase may arise, it is believed to be apparent only and not real, however, on all these matters, inasmuch as the proposed bill is not intended to be a revision of the tariff, but a bill for the reduction of the revenues and correction of certain inequalities only, we think there will be no difficulty in agreeing either to strike out of the bill such articles, or to reduce the proposed rates, so as to insure no increase in actual duties in any case.

A careful study of the test shows, we think, that except as to a very few articles, you are in error in the statement that the duty is increased.

Certain of things which you ask to be placed on the free list, as proposed in the Morrison bill, raise at once vital questions which have heretofore prevented harmonious action on the tariff question. As many of us believe that such a step if carried, would be destructive of many of the important agricultural, as well as mechanical industries, and as we are in this latter, responding not only to our own convictions but the interest of people we represent, we could not, of course, make this concession and we did not expect to be asked to make it.

In striking from the proposed compromise measure the repeal of the tobacco tax, the tax on the fruit brandies, alcohol used in arts, Weiss beer and the alternative proposition to reduce the tax on all distilled spirits from 90 to 60 per gallon, you elimnate from the bill all propositions to reduce internal revenue taxes, except the retail license provision—and this you do not in terms agree to.

In lieu of these provisions in our bill, you propose to repeal all statutes imposing restrictions upon the sale of leaf tobacco by farmers, and to modify the laws relating to store keepers and grocers at small distilleries and to destruction of stills. Also to modify the administrative features of the law relating to the issue of warrants, etc. While to all these proposed modifications of the present law, we readily assent, we do not see in them alone how the revenue is to be reduced.

Our object in the matter of internal taxes is two fold: first, to reduce revenue and second, to relieve the people of the vexatious and inquisitorial methods of taxation, and to do this without offering temptations to fraud or to evasions of law. Furthermore, in proposing the abolition or reduction of internal revenue taxes, we believe we are acting in harmony with the principles and declarations of the democratic national platform. The internal revenue tax, in that platform, is declared to be a war tax, and the repeal of the crushing war taxes is demanded. It has, moreover, been the policy of our government after each war, to abandon this form of taxation—first, as evinced under the administrations of Jefferson and Jackson and a tax that requires an armed force to execute it, can never be popular in a free country. You demand that, if the repeal of the tobacco tax or other internal taxes, in whole or in part, is insisted upon by the United States, then you, and those acting with you, will insist that in the same bill an equal amount of reduction in revenue derived from customs shall be made, if presented, otherwise debatable ground for compromise seems to us to forestall such action by your further demand, that a reduction in tariff shall be made upon such articles only as those with whom you are acting shall indicate. This is equivalent to saying at the outset that those holding different views from your own and the views of those acting with you, shall be precluded from having any voice in determining what things duties shall be reduced on. But in the first place, internal taxes and customs have never stood equal ground in our system of taxation. Tariff taxes have been always our chief reliance for revenue. Internal taxes have been exceptional. * * * * * *

In the next place, we hold it next to impossible to so adjust tariff rates as to secure a definite reduction of the revenue, such as the repeal or reduction of an internal revenue tax will produce. When a direct tax is repealed, we know what the loss to the revenue will be. So when dutiable articles are placed on the free list. But the reduction of the rate of duty may be followed by an increase of revenue and not a decrease—between the two extremes of free trade on the one hand and a prohibitory tariff, or no trade, on the other. There are three principles and only three one or the other must govern when duties are intelligently laid. These may be repersnted by three lines.

First, the horizontal line representing an even rate laid upon all imports for the purpose of revenue only. Next, an irregular line, representing the maximum revenue, and the third line representing the difference in cost of production arising out of different conditions, under which the production is carried on in this and other countries. * *

We are ready to join in reducing the tariff on all articles that are above the line of difference in the cost of production, and on those things on which the rate of duty is now above that line, thus permitting monopolies to be formed to arbitrarily raise prices to the consumer, without benefiting labor.

We think it the imperative duty of congress to reduce the tariff so as to prevent the possibility of monopoly combinations to put up prices above the competing points. * * * * * *

Respecting your proposition to submit the measure proposed by us to a caucus of our political friends, all parties to be bounded by such action as it may take upon the subjects to which the bill relates, is one, it seems to us, that ought not to be asked. The question is not a political question. It is not a party question, for republicans differ on it as do democrats. The differences between us are not political differences, but differences on important economic and industrial questions, and we submit that it is not usual in either party, nor right, to attempt to bind men by caucus action on such questions, and thereby not only take from them their right and duty to act in accordance with their own convictions, but to compel them to act contrary to their obligations for faithful representatives of the people who have sent them here. There, too, are the very matters respecting which we are attempting to effect a compromise. In lieu, therefore, of a caucus, we suggest that a committee composed of members represnting the different phases of the question involved in the two measures under discussion, should be appointed to take up these differences in a spirit of fairness with a view of coming together on a measure that all can support, without either side being called upon to surrender conditions, or to prove derelict in their duty to their constituents. We urge the suggestion of a conference, more because many of the gentlemen acting with us in the matter of internal taxes do not agree on all matters pertaining to the tariff.

In accordance with your fourth suggestion, that in case no other arrangement is arrived at, upon reasonable notice, a motion be made to go into committee of the whole on bill 9762, introduced by Mr. Randall at the last session of congress, we have to say due notice will be given of the time when it is proposed to make such a motion, so that it may be generally known.

We cannot however, close this communication without expressing again the hope that an agreement on a measure which our political friends can generally support, is not yet impossible.

While this letter clearly defines the position of the element of the party for which it speaks, it does not give ground for hope that any tariff legislation can be accomplished this session. Congress expires by limitation of law three weeks from next Friday. There is hardly time left to pass the regular apportionment bill. If congress were well nigh unanimous on necessity of tariff reform, and the proper methods of attaining it, there would hardly be time for such legislation, for nobody wants to see such important legislation railroaded through congress. As the matter stands, there is more diversity of opinion on this subject in congress than there has been in many years, and the prospect of compromise grows gloomier instead of brighter. If the motion should be made to go into committee of the whole for the purpose of taking up the Randall tariff bill, it would surely prevail, for all the Carlisle-Morrison men would support it, and it would get a number of republican votes, but the solution of the problem would then be no nearer than it was before. Just as soon as the house had taken up the Randall bill, Mr. Morrison, or some of his friends, would move to substitute the Morrison bill for it, and then the entire question would be opened up. The pivotal fight would be for free sugar against free tobacco. Wool would be pitted against home made brandy as the recipient of lighter taxation. Thus the old question of where the reduction shall be mainly made would be renewed, and fought with determination on both sides. The suggestion of doing anything with this great and tangled question during the brief remainder of this session is absurd.

The following was sent to Speaker Carlisle today:

WASHINGTON, February 8.—Hon. John G. Carlisle, Speaker of the House of Representatives—Dear Sir: We regret exceedingly that you could not see your way clear to give recognition on yesterday to some democrat to enable him to move to suspend the rules for the purpose of giving the house an opportunity of considering the question of a total repeal of the internal revenue tax on tobacco. Your refusal to give this recognition, together with your letter of the 7th instant, deserves more than passing notice. If two-thirds or more of the house are in favor of such a repeal, it was a grave responsibility for you to oppose such a large majority of the representatives of the people. Assuming, however, for the sake of argument, that friends of the proposition constitute a less number than two-thirds, their strength is certainly such that they ought to have been permitted to test the sense of the house upon the question, especially since the country is watching, with intense interest, the action of the house in respect thereto, and the constituents of a large number of members of the house have been urging them to obtain, if possible, a consideration of this subject. We do not wish to be misunderstood. We earnestly desire from a party standpoint that recognition should have been given to a democrat to make a motion, but we would vote cheerfully for the proposition, whether made by a democrat or a republican. You assume in your letter to us that we ignored your communication of the 3d inst, and had deliberately failed to make response thereto. Our friends did not have an opportunity of considering that communication until Friday evening, the 4th inst. It was of such a character as to require more than a formal reply. We called at your hotel next day (Saturday), but, through no fault of yours or ours, we did not succeeded in obtaining an interview until the days after. We believed that the friends of the repeal of the tobacco tax were so strong in the house, that we would save to the oppressed taxpayers of this country an annual reduction of taxation to the extent of $28,000,000. If the motion for repeal could be made in the house on Monday of this week—the latest day when such action to be effective under rules—would be in order during the 49th congress. Motion if made during last six days of session would almost certainly be too late to secure favorable consideration for question in senate. We did not anticipate a refusal of recognition for the purpose intended. We understood you to say to us verbally that if you gave to any one of our friends the desired recognition, fair play all round would require you to give other democrats an opportunity to make a like motion to pass some distinct proposition, having relation to a reduction of the tariff duties. To this we assented. You instanced, as one such proposition, the putting of salt on the free list. We think that a revision of the tariff and of the internal revenue laws can be attained from time to time by performing obvious and greater grievances of the two systems and that we should not refuse to make such reforms because sweeping changes have not been practicable. The country is expecting to obtain from this congress relief from the grievous burdens of taxation. If some of us cannot get all we want, we should all take what we can get. Our single proposition for a repeal of the tax on tobacco was not intended and cannot fairly be construed as intending to exclude from the consideration of the house all other measures for a reduction of taxation. We wished to obtain consideration for that proposition but we were not pressing for a reduction of internal revenue taxes to the exclusion of other measures for revision and a reduction of the tariff. A democratic caucus cannot successfully deal with the whole subject of revenue reduction. At this last stage of session, that suggestion comes too late. If a caucus could have controlled the legislation of the forty-ninth congress from the beginning, the country might have been much better off. If the house was considered competent to deal with the silver question, with the pension question and with the oleomargarine question, free from the dictation of a democratic caucus, we think it ought to be competent to deal with a question of a reduction of taxation. A caucus ought not now be invoked to justify the policy of delay and non-action on this matter, we sincerely hope, with you, that some plan may yet be devised which will enable the house to consider the whole subject of revenue reduction and revision, in a spirit of fairness to all interests, and in accordance with the letter and spirit of the platform of the national democratic party, adopted at the convention held at Chicago, in the year 1884, and we assure you that we are ready to meet any of our democratic associates who are prepared to treat with us on such a basis.

JOHN S. HENDERSON,
GEORGE D. WISE,
SAM J. RANDALL.

As to whether President Cleveland will consider the demand for a reduction of the revenue so pressing as to justify him in calling an extra session of the Fiftieth congress, opinions differ.

This afternoon the Texas delegation in congress called on the president and requested the appointment of ex-Governor Ireland as one of the commissioners, under the interstate commerce bill. It is said that Judge Reagan and Senator Cullum will each be allowed to name one member of the commission. If this be true, Mr. Ireland's calling and election may be considered sure. Should he be appointed, he will be credited to the southwest, and there will still be a strong chance for a distinctively southern man. If Mr. Cullom can name one of the two republicans to go on the commission he may select ex-Senator Windom, of Minnesota, who is here looking over the scenes of his former glory. F. H. R.

INDEMNITY FOR THE CHINESE.

The House Takes Up the Senate Bill to Pay the Chinese for the Rock Springs Outrage.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—In the house, on motion of Mr. Wheeler, the senate bill passed with amendments appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a public building at Huntsville, Ala., the ultimate cost of which shall not exceed $100,000.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the senate bill to indemnify certain subjects of the Chinese empire for losses sustained by the violence of a mob at Rock Springs, Wyoming territory, on September 2d, 1885.

Mr. Morrow, of California, inquired whether it was the purpose of the foreign relations committee (in case this bill were passed) to call up today the bill restricting Chinese immigration.

Mr. Belmont replied in the negative. The Chinese government did not desire to embarrass the relations between two nations, by the continuance of immigration, and there was a disposition to modify the treaty so as to bring about results very much more effective than could be secured by legislation. With this assurance the committee did not intend to bring up the matter today.

In the course of a speech in favor of the pending bill, Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey, said the archives of the state department showed that the Chinese government had been always prompt and generous in making payment for losses incurred by Americans in China. Some weeks ago, he added, news reached Shanghai that the city of Charleston had been shaken, not destroyed, by an earthquake, and last week the consul general resident in Shanghai transmitted $1,260 contributed by poor Chinamen of Shanghai for the relief of Charleston sufferers. He could not recall that, while miscreants, and not an act of God, did not simply injure but entirely destroyed and obliterated the village of Rock Springs, there had been any contribution from any of the neighboring villages or towns in order to compensate the Chinese for losses which they had cruelly suffered. If the United States government were not bound in view of the past history of the two countries to indemnify Chinese subjects, it would be bound to do so under all treaty obligations.

Mr. Clements, of Georgia, while approving the bill, did so on account of past friendly relations between the two countries and as an act of generosity and humanity, and contended that there was no legal international obligation under the treaty requiring the government to provide indemnity.

The respective merits of the senate bill which provides for the ascertainment of losses incurred, and the house bill, which makes a direct appropriation of $147,748, were briefly discussed. Advocates of the senate bill placed their advocacy upon the ground that it would sooner become a law and that American losses could be more correctly ascertained. Advocates of the house measure contended that to pass the senate bill would be to delay payment for twelve months, and, as Mr. Worthington, of Illinois, expressed it, to present a Christian country in a sad light as compared with the prompt action of the Chinese government in indemnifying Americans who have been wronged.

Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, favored the house bill, being opposed to making two bites of a cherry. The claim was a small one and a righteous one, and it did not become this country to procrastinate longer in making payment. The claim should have been paid long ago, and it was with no pride as an American citizen that he contemplated the fact that the Chinese government had always acted in a spirit of grace and courtesy and generosity of good neighborhood.

The house bill was substituted for the senate bill—101 to 68—and as so amended, the bill was reported to the house and passed.

Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, then called up and the house passed the senate bill prohibiting the importation of opium into the United States, by any subject of the emperor of China.

Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, called up and the house passed the bill to carry into effect the international convention of March 4, 1884, for the protection of sub-marine cables.

[It makes the breaking of a cable wilfully, or through culpable negligence, a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment.]

The house at 5 o'clock, took recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for the delivery of eulogies upon the late Representatives Beach, Dowdney and Arnt, of New York.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE SENATE.

The Tchauntepec Railway Bill—The Captured Boxes in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—House bills were reported back from the committee on military affairs and placed on the calendar as follows:

To authorize the construction of a graveled road to the Richmond national cemetery; authorizing the secretary of the treasury to deliver to the rightful owners the contents of certain boxes deposited in the treasury department by the secretary of war.

The senate took up the calendar of house bills passed, twenty-two, among them were bills for grading and paving the approaches to the national cemetery near Danville, Va.; for the settlement of accounts with the Mobile and Ohio railroad company.

At 2 o'clock the Tchauntepec railroad bill came up as unfinished business, but went over until Thursday.

Mr. Vest, who is in charge of the bill, gave notice that after its being taken up, he should ask the senate to remain in session until it shall be disposed of. He said that he had been notified by five senators that they desired to speak on the Ead's bill, but they were not prepared to speak today.

The house bill to prevent the importation and sale of fresh mackerel during the spawning season was taken up and debated until 5:15.

An amendment was adopted postponing the period when bill is to take effect from March 1st, 1887, to March 1st, 1888.

Without disposing of the bill, the senate, at 5:15, went into secret session, and ten minutes later adjourned.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Extradition of a Defaulter—Incompetent Officials.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The state department is informed of the extradition by the Canadian authorities of Hoke, the Peoria defaulter who was arrested in Ottawa.

Twenty-one officers of the war department have been reported to the secretary of war as incompetent and inefficient in duties, and they will probably be dismissed. The secretary has directed the discharge of a clerk who refused to perform extra duty after hours when so requested.

THE STRIKERS WEAKENING.

A Great Number Returning to Work—An Improvement in Business.

NEW YORK, February 8.—There was considerable activity on the piers of the river front this morning, and freight was being moved with much more dispatch than on any day since the strike. The time that has elapsed since the longshoremen and the freight handlers quit work has enabled the railroad and steamship company's to select, and in some instances to train sufficient men to keep freight moving steadily along, besides many of the old freight handlers and longshoremen are coming back to work, not at places where they are known, but at places where they are least likely to be known. Along the North River front there is a decided improvement in the business of railroad and steamship companies, and freight is more easily handled today. Streets leading to the piers are no longer choked up with trucks. A number of muscular countrymen have been put to work, who are learning rapidly. Pennsylvania agents are turning applicants away. The Italians are gradually being discharged as better help is hired. At Pennsylvania pier No. thirty-nine, fifty of the old men went back today.

The Spartanburg Boys Defended.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., February 8.—[Special.] The resident correspondent of the News and Courier, gave the town a decided "black-eye," in a recent article appearing in that paper. He stated that of our boys from sixteen to twenty-four years of age, at least one third were gamblers and frequenters of bar-rooms. Your reporter has looked into the matter and found the report to be utterly unfounded. It is true that here, as in every other town, there are a few of that class, but it is certainly reduced to a minimum in Spartanburg.

Sending Gold to Europe.

NEW YORK, February 8.—The gold exports this year was ordered today by Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., who have taken $300,000 in gold bars from the assay office for shipment to Europe. This was a decided surprise. There is no apparent reason for such a shipment, and it is concluded it was to serve some special purpose.

Failure of a London Bank.

LONDON, February 8.—The West London Commercial bank, "limited," has failed. Its doors were not opened today. The concern did a small business, consisting mostly in loans to small tradesmen.

A TEXAS EVICTION

RESULTS IN THE KILLING OF FOUR MEN.

Colonel Rosser, Near DeKalb, Texas, Thinks the Process of Law too Slow and Proceeds to Evict a Tenant—A Bloody Battle Takes Place—Other Crime and Casualty.

DEKALB, Texas, February 8.—A deadly battle was fought four miles north of here yesterday. Four male members of a family named White were pitted against Colonel John E. Rosser, his son Willie, aged fifteen years, and a hired man named Mullens. The affray resulted in the killing of three of the Whites and Colonel Rosser, and the wounding of Rosser's boy. The affray occurred at the home of the Whites. Rosser, after being shot through the neck and having, as he supposed, seen all of his enemies killed, mounted his horse and rode half a mile to his house, dying as he entered his own door. His son Willie was left with the dead men at the house of White. Rosser had sold to White and his sons a tract of land for which they had not paid. A suit for evictment was brought and decided in Rosser's favor. Rosser thought the writ had not been enforced promptly enough, and he started with his son and a hired man to enforce it himself, informally. Rosser and the party were invited in when they reached the house of White, and after a few words, firing began. J. C. White and his two sons, Walter and Lawson, were killed. Young Rosser was inside and his version of the affair is as follows: The elder White shot him and his father, and he shot old man White once and then turned his Winchester on the White boys to keep them from shooting his father. About fifteen shots were fired and with deadly effect. The hired man, Mullens, has not yet been found, and it is not known what part he took in the awful tragedy.

FLORA MOORE'S SWEETNESS.

Gets Her Into a Great Deal of Trouble—A Sensational Scandal.

NASHVILLE, Tenn, February 8.—[Special.]—After desperate efforts at concealment, the facts came out today in a sensational scandal that resulted in Flora Moore, of the "Bunch of Keys," being ordered to leave the Maxwell house and save talk. All the parties concerned emphatically denied everything. So that no publication was made of it here today.

It appears that on Sunday the "Bunch of Keys" company, including Miss Flora Moore, registered at the Maxwell, Miss Moore being assigned room No. 3. Monday morning Miss Moore was ordered to leave the hotel. The history of the cause and its after results were obtained with much difficulty. The individual who has caused the sensation is Edward L. Bloom, of Chicago.

Bloom has been quite intimate with Flora Moore, as report goes. He first met her, since the opening of the season, at Galveston, Tex., January 15. Since then he has been with her every two or three days. Bloom's name is registered on Monday, but he came Sunday. Sunday night Bloom and Miss Moore had been drinking considerably and became very much intoxicated. Their blinds were left open, and people on the street could see their actions. So Miss Moore and Bloom were both seen in a half nude condition, chasing each other about the room, laughing, and cries could be heard plainly. One gentleman informed one of the proprietors, who hurried up stairs. The two thought it was the bell boy, when in marched the proprietor, who had some hot words with the inmates of the room, and ordered both to vamoose in the morning. They both left and went to Linck's hotel, where they now are. Every effort was made to suppress it, and really all who knew anything postively concerning the affair denied the whole story. After the play last night, while the company was making their toilet, Gerald Griffin, who takes the part of "Gilly Spooner" in the play, made some remark derogatory to Miss Moore so loud as to be heard. The remark was told Flora Moore. The irate actress appeared with a pitcher in her hand, which she threw at him, but missed him. She then called in Bloom, who undertook to discipline Griffin, and got more than he wanted in a very few minutes. Bloom then retired and Griffin went to his hotel. Today Griffin was arrested and bound over to keep peace toward Bloom. Ross, another member of the company, was also arrested but was released.

A PATHETIC STORY.

Husband and Wife Insane Through an Outrage by Tramps.

CHICAGO, February 8.—The insane asylum at Indianapolis has confined for nearly a week a husband and his wife whose pathetic story has been suppressed until today by friends in that city and Chicago. The couple are Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Raubb. The husband is hopelessly insane and Mrs. Raubb is not only demented but violent, though there is a bare chance that when she is delivered of a now unborn babe, her reason may return. She is the daughter of Cyrus Allen, a commission merchant here. Raubb has until recently, been a dealer in real estate and extensive stock raiser at Chalmers, Ind.

Last November Mr. Raubb came to Chicago to purchase cattle. He left his wife alone at home. Two nights afterward tramps entered the house, and what followed is not precisely known. It is believed the gang threatened to murder Mrs. Raubb if she did not disclose where her husband's money was concealed. Early next morning she was found a mile distant wildly beating upon the door of her brother-in-law's house. The poor woman was clad only in a night dress, was numb with cold and was a raving maniac.

There was a sad scene when the husband returned in answer to a telegram. He brought Mrs. Raubb to her father's home in Chicago, where she was apparently recovering, when one night she managed to escape from the house. Meeting her husband, she ran at him like a wild beast, biting him fearfully on the hand and shoulder. For a time after the paroxysm the wife seemed better, but the shock was too much for the distracted husband, and two days later he became insane. He was not violent, however, and was unmolested. Two weeks ago he caused the arrest of his wife and mother for insanity, but dismissed the case a few minutes before the trial was called and then disappeared. Some days subsequently he was discovered in Danville, a physical and mental wreck. On Friday he was conveyed to Indianapolis, found to be hopelessly insane and was committed to the asylum, where his wife was taken the succeeding day.

GIRLS PUNISHED WITH KISSES.

Discontinuing a Schoolmaster's Osculatory Performance.

LYONS, Mich., February 8.—A school teacher named Israel Guinn Rounds has been having a high time with his young lady pupils. He prescribed a new punishment in his school, and inflicted it on the girls for the slightest infraction of the rules. It consisted in kissing them. Some of the fair pupils objected more than others, and these Rounds encircled with his arms, by way of extra punishment, and gave them a harder kissing. Mr. Rounds' fun has now been stopped. The trustees of the school (out of envy, Rounds says) have preferred seven different charges against the osculatory teacher, who will be removed. He admits the kissing and says it was all done for fun.

THE COAST DEFENSE CONGRESS.

Organization and Presentation of Resolutions.

DEFUNIAK SPRINGS, Fla., February 8.—The Coast Defense congress organized here today, with John B. Casy, of Richmond, Va., as president, and with the following vice-presidents: A. T. McIntyre, of Georgia; H. B. Kelly, of Louisiana; J. B. Wall of Florida; Joe Lane Steer, of Virginia; J. T. Craik, of Columbia, Tenn.; and Henry R. Shorter, of Alabama. The secretaries were: John W. Davidson, of Alabama; George T. Hughes, of Tennessee, and R. G. Armstrong, of Florida.

E. C. McDowell, chairman of the resolutions committee, reported the following, which were adopted unanimously and enthusiastically:

A convention of delegates representing the southern Atlanta and southern Gulf states regard with alarm the unprotected condition of our cities which, in their present defenseless state, render them and our homes liable to destruction, to the exaction of tribute equally as ruinous in the event of war. This feeling of alarm is intensified by the humiliating fact that a single gunboat of any third-rate power may take possession of and destroy any of our seaport cities, while we are unable to defend or to offer successful resistance. While the nation has the long experienced blessing of peace, we cannot always expect this boon and it is imperative that our ports be placed in a state of defense which alone would have a tendency to avert war. In view of the defenseless condition of the harbors of the Atlantic and Gulf states, as well as the Pacific and Lake states, we most respectfully memorialize the congress of the United States to at once take such steps and enact such laws as are necessary to put our coasts in a proper state of defense by building such fortifications as the engineering skill of our army officers may determine to be best and most important, and further by supplying our navy with such ships and armament as modern science renders necessary; and

Whereas, There is no arsenal south of the Ohio river; and, whereas, steel making ores abound in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia, as well as other materials for the manufacture of all appliances of war; we reccommend to congress the location of a manufacturing arsenal at some point remote from the seaboad and convenient to the steel ore belts of the south, and

Whereas, In our opinion our navy must be our chief means of defensive and offensive warfare, and we recommend that a navy yard for the construction and armament of the most improved modern ships be established in some proper southern port, believing that in case of war our means of building ships and manufacturing appliances of war should not be confined to one place, but should be widely separated, so that the loss of one would not be the loss of all.

Commendatory letters and telegrams were read from J. R. Richardson, governor of South Carolina, H. A. Herbert, chairman of committee on naval affairs, Henry W. Grady of Georgia, S. S. Cox of New York, the chamber commerce New York city—Secretary of War Endicott, Ex-Senator Morton, of New York, Governor Ireland of Texas, General Beauregard of Louisiana, Governor Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia, citizens of Beaufort, S. C., and others.

A SHIP ABLAZE.

Fire on the Steamer Cherokee at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 8.—The steamship, Cherokee, of the Clyde line, bound for York, caught fire after leaving dock this morning at 9:10 o'clock. The fire broke out in the afterhold in cotton. The steamer signaled tugs and was redocked at 10:15. The fire department responded promptly to the summons and at 10:30, the fire was under control. There was no panic on board, although there were about forty passengers, including a number of ladies. The damage was slight. Passengers and baggage will be forwarded by the steamship City of Columbia or by rail.

The fire was completely extinguished this afternoon. It occurred in a water-tight compartment of the afterhold and was confined to the spot where it started. After the hold has been flooded it will be pumped out tomorrow, when the cargo in the afterhold will be taken out, and the ship made ready for sailing in a day or two. The cause of the fire is unknown. The damage to the cargo is slight and to the ship trifling. While flooding the hold today, James Warren, the ship's quartermaster from Norfolk, Va., was struck by a box and seriously injured. The passengers of the Cherokee, with their baggage, were sent north this afternoon.

IDENTIFYING THE DEAD.

Summing Up the Casualties of the White River Accident.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., February 8.—Investigation into the cause of the railroad disaster was continued today, but no light was thrown upon it. Witnesses were all either passengers or employes on the train, end their testimony was entirely descriptive of their experience of the disaster without accounting for it. The total number of persons on the train, as yet learned from any source, was 84, including employes. Thirty-four are known to be dead and twelve are known to have gone to their homes, which, with thirty-six wounded, leaves today only two missing. Up to noon there were fifteen bodies identified. Persons who have come to Hartford in search of lost friends and relatives complain that they are treated with marked neglect by those who have charge of the morgue in that place and that unseemly persistence is shown by lawyers and agents of the railroad in urging upon the injured persons and those coming to identify the dead, propositions for a settlement or a compromise of anticipated claims for damages.

THE COLLISION ON THE BAR.

The Captain of the Atlanta Surprised to Learn That the Merryck Was Ruined.

NEW YORK, February 8.—The Charleston steamer "City of Atlanta," arrived today. Captain Lickwood was much surprised to hear that the schooner Merryck, which he ran into on Charleston bar had been injured and lost. He said:

"The steamer was coming out of Charleston harbor while the schooner was being towed in. The steamer passed towards the port side suddenly. In passing the tow she came right ahead on to us, so as to bring us nearly head to head. We backed, but the schooner struck us right on the stern. I was on the bridge at the time, as I always pilot the boat in and out of the harbor. It was the schooner's fault. They should have gone more to the eastward. We were on the west side of the channel so far that we did not know the schooner was injured. Her rails were broken. The steamer was not even scratched and did not feel the jar of the collision."

Train Wrecking in North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, N.C., February 8.—Last night train wreckers removed a rail on the Carolina Central road twelve miles east of Charlotte which resulted in precipitating the engine and tender of the eastbound passenger train down an embankment twelve feet. Engineer Missenheimer and Fireman Alexander were dangerously, if not fatally, injured. No other casualties have been reported.

The Boston Street Car Strike.

BOSTON, February 8.—[Special.]—There is nothing new this morning regarding the strike of the South Boston horse railway employes. Although advertisements for men were inserted in all the morning newspapers, none have, so far as known, been engaged yet, and the company has not endeavored to send a car out. The strikers remain perfectly quiet and orderly.

Still Without Result.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—Joint ballots were taken for United States senator by the legislatures of New Jersey and West Virginia today, but without result.

Bills Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The president today signed the Indian land severalty bill and the backbone land grant forfeiture bill.

OVER THE OCEAN DEEP.

THE QUESTIONS THAT ARE AGITATING THE NATIONS.

John Moorley Speaks on Mr. Parnell's Amendment to the Address—The Pope and the German Elections—England and Russia on the Bulgarian Muddle—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, February 8.—In the house of commons today John Morley resumed debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech. Mr. Morley said he agreed with that part of the amendment which affirmed that the remedy for the existing crisis in Irish affairs was to found in such a reform of law and system of government as would satisfy the needs and secure the confidence of the people. There was, in fact, Mr. Morley said, no remedy short of granting Irish self-government. Mr. Morely said that the amendment offered by Mr. Parnell was the only possible course for the proper government of Ireland. It would be impossible to effect either of these without regard to the wishes of the people. No government could achieve anything by a policy based on emigration, for successful emigration depended largely on the condition of the labor market. Concerning the question of land purchases, Mr. Morely asked what better terms there were for the tenant than those of the Washburn act, which were good in itself.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

The Correspondence Between England and Russia on the Matter.

LONDON, February 8.—Official dispatches which passed between the Russian and British governments regarding the Bulgarian question, are published. They show that the czar approved of the course of General Kaulbars in Bulgaria and declared that efforts to restore the independence of that country would be continued. The late Lord Iddlesleigh, then foreign secretary, in reply said that though the Russian government's impressions of events in Bulgaria differed widely with those of the British government, England was equally desirous of maintaining the treaties relative to Bulgaria and obtaining a pacific solution of the difficulty.

THE VATICAN AND GERMANY.

Why the Pope Wishes Catholics to Support the Government.

BRESLAU, February 8.—It is stated here that Monsignor Kopp, Catholic bishop of Fulda, who mediated between Prussia and the vatican in negotiations for a revision of the May laws, has been deputed by the pope to make a statement declaring the pope's intentions in advising Catholic electors to support the government on the septennate bill and explaining the papal interest from a Catholic standpoint, in having Catholic electors assist in securing the success of Bismarck's bill in the new reichstag. The occasion for making this important statement will be the introduction in the upper house of the Russian diet of a new ecclesiastical bill. It is also announced here that the pope desiring to meet Prussia's views even in matters of ecclesiastical discipline and appointment, will favor the appointment of Dr. Kopp to the bishopric of Breslaw.

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY

Tenders Its Resignation to the King and It is Accepted.

ROME, February 8.—Prime Minister DePretis announced to the chamber of deputies this afternoon that the entire cabinet had resigned.

Signor DePrettis accompanied his announcement of his resignation of the ministry with the statement that King Humbert had accepted the resignations, but that pending the appointment of their successors all the ministers would continue to perform the duties of their respective departments. The ministers resigned, Signor DePrettis explained, because of their doubtful position in parliament. He requested the deputies to proceed with the discussion of the budget, as the necessities of the country required its prompt consideration.

An official despatch from Massowah announces that in the recent encounter with the Abyssinians the Italians had 23 officers and 407 men killed, and one officer and 81 men wounded.

Dispersing the Socialists.

BERLIN, February 8.—The police attempted to disperse a socialist meeting which was being held in a brewery at Stellin, last evening, but failed. A force of military was then summoned, and with fixed bayonets drove the people from the hall. Several of the people were wounded by bayonet thrusts, and one man is reported to have been killed. The hall was complely wrecked. At Magdeburg, yesterday, twenty-four socialists were arrested on the charge of belonging to an illegal society.

Cardinal Jacobini Blamed.

ROME, February 8.—Several cardinals blame Cardinal Jacobini for the recent despatch to the nuncio at Munich, relative to the septennate bill. Paris advices received at the vatican say that the French government intends to adopt a more decided policy toward the holy see.

DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

An Important Decision Rendered by Judge Speer.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 8.—[Special.]—An important decision was rendered in the United States circuit court this morning, by Judge Speer. The city marshal had levied on the Coast Line railroad for the assessment alleged to be due by the road for the paving of Broughton street with asphalt. The court granted an injunction against the city. By an ordinance of 1873 the Coast Line company was required to pave between the rails, in the event of the city paving the whole or any portion of the streets used by said railroad company. The company accepted these terms, and constructed and operated the road in accordance therewith. In 1875 the legislature authorized the city to pave the streets and required the street railroad to pave not only the width of their tracks, but also three feet on each side. Judge Speer decided that this act was an impairment of the contract, and therefore, unconstitutional; that while the legislature may revoke the franchise of a corporation, it cannot revoke a valid contract between a private corporation and a third party when the rights are vested. The city will probably appeal the case to the supreme court of the United States.

ANNISTON ALIVE.

Artesian Wells to be Bored—Capitalists in Town.

ANNISTON, Ala., February 8.—[Special.]—R. D. Baker, a well known capitalist, purchased today thirty thousand dollars worth of property from the Anniston City Land company.

Mr. Andrews, of the firm of Baum & Andrews, Atlanta, was in the city today to contract for boring several artesian wells, to be used by furnaces and other industries instead of drawing on the waterworks for supplies.

Several surveyors are diligently at work and a complete map of the city and surroundings will be ready for public inspection in a few days.

Christine place, when finished under the direction of Mr. Barrett, will be the most attractive place in the south.

Passing Through Talladega.

TALLADEGA, Ala., February 8.—[Special.]—Major Tutwiler and his corps of surveyors, making the preliminary survey of the LaGrange, Birmingham and Western railroad, reached Talladega today. Major Tutwiler says that they will probably turn back from this point and begin locating the route between LaGrange, Ga., and Roanoke, Ala., the contract having already been let between these points.

THREE MASKED MEN

INVADE THE HOUSE OF A SLEEPING CITIZEN.

Mr. John E. Newberry Set Upon by Disguised Moonshiners and Beaten Nearly to Death–Mrs. Newberry Also Maltreated–A Shocking Affair in Gilmer County.

ELLIJAY, Ga., February 8.—[Special.]—The Courier has developed one of the biggest sensations ever recorded in North Georgia. On Sunday night the family of John E. Newberry was reposing in sleep, and the first intimation he had of impending danger was the unlooked-for appearance of three burly men disguised, with a lamp, a double-barrel shotgun and a thirty-eight Smith & Weston pistol. He jumped out of bed and they proceeded to beat him with a large hickory stick about four feet long, twisted at one end, the other end being about as large as a man's wrist. During the melee which ensued Newberry's wife tore away the masks of two of them, and saw who they were. He told them if they would let him go he would not tell who they were, whereupon they replied with an oath that they would kill him. His wife seized the gun and wrenched it from the man who held it, when he grabbed her by the hair of her head and jerked her down. They then seized Newberry by the hair of his head and dragged him some twenty steps from the house and knocked him down with a maul, and, thinking him dead, skipped out. Newberry and his wife fought desperately for their lives, and when they dragged him out of the house her screams brought Mr. David Fowler, a brother-in-law of Newberry, who lives about 300 yards from his house. Fowler hurriedly slipped on his pants and shoes, and ran over to see what was the cause of the alarm. He found Newberry in an unconscious condition, his shoulders, the back of his neck and head terribly beaten and bruised. Had the blow on the neck been a little lower or higher, his neck would have been broken or his skull fractured. His body Monday morning, was bloodshot and black looking, and his neck swollen larger than a man's double fist.

Monday morning Mr. J. P. Fowler was coming to Ellijay to meet his brother from Atlanta, and on coming to a little stream about a quarter this side Newberry's house he found a note in a split stick stuck in the path near the footlog on the side towards the house, which read:

"If anything is said or sworn in court, some d—— revenue reporter will be killed, if a rifle gun from the bushes will do it."

This threat was interpreted as an intimidation to prevent anything being done in court about the transaction. Newberry was accused for reporting men in that community to the revenue department, and this affair is supposed to be the outgrowth of malice towards him from some parties who suspected his reporting. A brother of Newberry stated to a prominent young attorney in this place that some other party had been reporting and gave his brother's name as a witness, and when required to, he swore what he knew as a truthful man.

The Courier reporter endeavored to obtain the names of the parties unmasked during the tussle in the house, but they were withheld for prudential reasons. What action the aggrieved parties will take is unknown, and the public awaits the announcement of the names of such parties who would undertake so diabolical a crime.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

The Body of Wm. E. Scott, the Teacher, Found.

QUITMAN, Ga., February 8.—[Special.]—Captain Thomas J. Hardee, while riding through the woods near his plantation, ten miles south of here, came upon the corpse of Mr. William E. Scott, who lived six miles of this place, and who so mysteriously disappeared last Thursday night. On his person were his watch, money and a lot of letters. Near him lay his own gun, with one barrel emptied, which in all probability was fired by his own hands. The top of his head was shot off, his head evidently having been placed near the muzzle of the gun. Decomposition had just set in, evidencing that the fatal shot had been fired from twenty-four to forty-eight hours before he was found. Mr. Scott was a batchelor, about thirty years old, and lived alone on his well equipped plantation. On last Thursday noon, as he had frequently done, he drove over to Mr. J. J. Williams, to spend the night. About midnight another friend came in, and was shown to Mr. Scott's room, and found him lying across his bed undressed. Both retired, and next morning Scott was gone. He left his hat, collar, coat and horse and buggy. The alarm was given and for three days the neighbors scoured the country, dragged the wells and streams. The army of searchers numbered a hundred. He could nowhere be found. He was tracked a short distance and the trail then lost. It is now evident that he walked bareheaded and coatless on the night to his house, four miles distant, loaded his gun, put on his best coat and overcoat and strolled off. His whereabouts up to the time of his death was absolutely unknown. His untimely end spreads a gloom over our community. He came here from North Carolina about seven years ago, and, having taught school for a year, embarked in the melon business and was very successful, always shipping the first car from this section. None of his relatives are known except a brother whose address is not known. The inquest will be held this afternoon.

Both Began Shoothing at Once.

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 8.—[Special.]—A special from Barnwell, S. C., says, a shooting scrape occurred near that place today, between two farmers R. C. Moody and James Lutz, in which the latter was fatally wounded. The dispute arose about a small amount of money the latter owed the former, when the lie was given, and both drew weapons and commenced firing. Lutz will probably die, being shot through the lungs and bowels. Moody is in jail. It is said Moody did the shooting in self defense.

A Horse Thief in Thomasville.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., February 8.—[Special.] Last night Dr. McIntosh's horse and buggy was taken possession of by some unknown party, the same having been stolen from post in front of office. Sheriff Hurst and Marshal Spier immediately gave chase and captured the thief some eight miles from Moultrie, after having been gone some fifteen hours. The young man gave his name as Charlie Roberts; is apparently eighteen years of age; was formerly engaged as clerk in Camilla, Ga. He is now lodged in jail in Thomasville.

A Burglar Foiled.

TOCCOA, Ga., February 8.—[Special.]—During the night some miscreant endeavored to enter the store of Martin & Payne, on the corner of Doyle and Sage streets. The would-be burglar bored a hole in the back door, evidently thinking that he could raise the bar by so doing, but he was unsuccessful in his attempt. The door was slightly damaged, but no clue to the guilty party has been found.

Elberton's New Editor.

ELBERTON, Ga., February 8.—[Special.]—Mitchel J. Webb, formerly editor of the Dawson Appeal, has purchased the Leader, of this place, and began his career as editor and propritor. The office has been moved to 'west end,' over Dr. Edmund's drug store. Elberton extended a hearty welcome to Mr. Webb and he has a fine field open before him for the exercise of his chosen profession.

A Total Eclipse

of all other medicines by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is approaching. Unrivalled in bilious disorders, impure blood and consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

THE STATE FAIR.

The Committee Reports in Favor of Macon.

AMERICUS, Ga., February 8.—[Special.]—The sun rose behind clouds this morning. A dense fog enveloped the city, and it seemed for awhile that the first day of the agricultural convention would be a disagreeable one, but by eleven o'clock the clouds disappeared, and left everything bright and sunny. Last night's trains had brought in scores of delegates, and by ten o'clock this morning, the streets were crowded with sons of toil. The band struck a lively tune, and in a few minutes Glover's opera house was filled.

President Livingston, the exectuive committee, the secretaries and the reporters occupied seats on the stage.

Rev. A. B. Campbell, paster of the Baptist church of this city, offered an appropriate and earnest prayer.

Mr. B. H. Wilkinson was then introduced and made a speech of welcome. The address was well worded, and the remarks he made were well received.

Colonel W. O. Waddell, of Polk county, responded for the convention. He advanced some pertinent and timely thoughts.

After several motions of privilege, President Livingston made his semi-annual address. The speech was a statistical one, and was very interesting, but too long for a synopsis.

The roll of delegates was then called and perfected.

At 2:30 the convention was again called to order. Dr. W. H. Felton, of Cartersuille, was to have addressed the convention at this hour on the subject "The Farmer, His difficulties and aspirations as exemplified in Georgia;" but owing to his illness, he was not able to be present, and the subject was open for general discussion.

Dr. Jones, of Athens, made some practical remarks on the subject. He had just taken charge of the farm, and has not had sufficient time to see any of the results from his experiments, but told the convention of some experiments he proposed trying, and which he thought would be successful.

When this subject had been thoroughly discussed the committee on experimental farms made its report. It reviewed the bill pending before the legislature of this state, providing for the establishment of an experimental farm in Georgia. Considerable discussion arose over the report.

Several resolutions were made, and miscellaneous business was transacted.

The convention then adjourned until tonight.

Tomorrow the cornerstone of the new court house will be laid at ten o'clock. Grand Master Workman Davidson, of Augusta, will be received at the hall of Wide Awake Fire company on Lamar street, by the masonic fraternity. They will march down Lamar street to Cotton avenue, down Cotton avenue to Forsyth street, up Forsyth street to the courthouse, where Grand Master Workman Davidson will deliver an address and the ceremonies take place. Masons from many other places will take part in the ceremonies, and the city will be filled with people.

MACON, Ga., February 8.—[Special.]—The committee on permanent location of the state fair, reported in favor of Macon tonight. An interesting meeting was held at which addresses were made by various members.

DR. BAKER ON TRIAL.

Charged With Complicity in the Collins Matter.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., February 8.—[Special.] The trial of Dr. Thos. H. Baker for connection with blowing up the dwelling of Commissioner Collins, was commenced in our superior court yesterday morning, Judge Fain presiding. The state is represented by Solicitor J. W. Harris, Jr., Graham & Graham and A. N. Fite, while the defense is conducted by Judge Wright, of Rome, Colonel Heyward, J. A. Baker, R. W. Murphey and J. B. Cunningham. The defense made an effort to throw the case out of court on the grounds of some alleged illegality in the grand jury finding bill, but were overruled by the court. Jury was obtained after exhausting six pannels of jurymen. The trial is attracting much attention and good crowd is present all the time. Every inch of ground is being carefully fought. The trial will probably last for several days, as a great many witnesses have been summoned—several being present from other counties—among them Tobe Jackson from the coal mines.

THE BELLS ARE RINGING.

The Street Cars of Athens are Running Again.

ATHENS, Ga., February 8.—[Special.]—Athens was delighted today with the familiar sound of the street car bells. It is welcomed after a two months' season of muddy walking and a succession of blizzards. Last evening, at the city council meeting, the health committee recommended that the street car company had remodeled their stables and arranged them so that their stock would be much better protected than heretofore; that the committee were of the opinion, from the information that they had, that the stock were in good condition, and could now be safely released from quarantine. The mayor made a thorough inspection today, and this evening the stock was released from quarantine and the cars were moved.

Dock Dorsey says that the road is not for sale, and he is going right along with his cars.

MATTERS IN COURT.

Several Cases in Which Liquor is Involved.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 8.—[Special.]—In Muscogee superior court today a rule absolute to foreclose mortgages was granted in the case of W. L. Tillman vs. R. H. Gordon. In the case of C. J. Thornton vs. Rebecca L. Matthews, administratrix, complaint, a judgment was rendered plaintiff by default.

There were five pleas of guilty to the charge of playing and betting, and three verdicts of not guilty to the charge of selling liquor to a minor. In the latter case testimony was that the minor's father had sent him to buy whisky for guests at a hotel. The court intimated to the jury that a verdict of guilty could not be found, under the testimony, as the boy had his father's permission to buy liquor, and had so informed the barkeepers. The jury in the case of the State vs. Sam and Cornelia Phillips, charged with larceny from the house, is out, and the verdict will not be rendered until morning.

Baldwin Court in Session.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., February 8.—The Baldwin superior court met here yesterday. There are fewer cases in this court than has been known in years, nearly all being appeal cases. Judge Julkins' charge to the grand jury was lengthy, forcible and explicit. It demonstrated that this circuit has found a jewel in Judge Lawson's successor. There are no very important cases on docket, and business will be transacted in short order. Several attorneys from neighboring cities are in attendance.

The Young Men of Athens.

ATHENS, Ga., February 8.—[Special.]—The Young Men's Christian association at their meeting on Monday night, resolved that they must have a building to cost $10,000, and committees were appointed to systematically go to work and report at a called meeting to be held on Monday night next.

Prince Hodgson takes the leading role in the play Friday night for the benefit of the association.

People in Athens.

ATHENS, Ga., February 8.—[Special.]—Considerable improvements have been made at the Rock college, preparatory to that building being occupied as a residence by Dr. William L. Jones, the professor of natural history and agriculture in the university.

Policeman Whitney and wife, of Chicago, who have been staying in Athens for quite a while, went up to Jefferson yesterday on a short trip.

Not Yet Sentenced.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., February 8.—[Special.] Sam Jackson, the dynamiter, and May Simmons, the negro girl convicted of manslaughter last week, have not been sentenced.

Chinese eat rice off sharp-pointed sticks, but take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup naturally.

TOPICS OF INTEREST.

GOING THE ROUNDS OF THE STATE PRESS.

Something to Remember–Ought to be Excused–A Cart Load of 'Possums–Old People in Houston–Dashed Out His Brains–Judge Allen's Reminiscence–An Indian Mound.

SOMETHING WHICH SHOULD BE REMEMBERED.
From the Dalton, Ga., Argus.

The men who own fifty dollar mountain lots and ask ten dollars an acre for them, should remember this fact when the tax receiver comes around.

OUGHT TO BE EXCUSED.
From the Athens, Ga., Banner.

A juror at Oconee court asked to be excused from serving on the jury on account of having to go home to burry his dead mother-in-law. Judge Hutchin's said it was a legal excuse, as any man ought to be excused to burry his mother-in-law or his sister-in-law.

A CART LOAD OF POSSUMS.
From the Quitman, Ga., Free Press.

A Berrien county man arrived in Quitman on Friday last with a cart load of possums. They were large and fat and showed that they had been well fed in Berrien. The possum trade is in its infancy, but we shall foster it with care.

OLD PEOPLE IN HOUSTON.
From the Perry, Ga., Journal.

There are in Perry twelve white people whose ages aggregate fully 900 years—an average of 75 years each. All but four of these have lived in or near Perry more than half their lives. There are nine others in town who are more than 60 years old each. We can also count seven within five miles of Perry whose combined ages will average at least 75 years each.

DASHED OUT HIS BRAINS.
From the Oglethorpe, Ga., Echo.

Mr. J. T. Arnold captured a huge owl on his plantation above Crawford the other day. He managed to shoot out both eyes of the bird, and then easily caught him. By some means the owl got away from Mr. Arnold and flying against a tree, dashed out his brains. It was one of the largest owls ever killed in this county, and measured something over four feet from tip to tip.

AN AGED MAIL CARRIER.
From the Washington, Ga., Gazette.

Mose Gibson, colored, a servant of the late Captain F. M. Kelley, was eighty-seven years old 1st instant. He walks to and from Washington every day, a distance of eight miles, to carry the Kelley mail, for which they board and clothe him and his wife. It is right amusing to hear him talk about the ante bellum days, his master trading with the Indians, etc.

BUCK HORNS WITH TEN PRONGS.
From the Dublin, Ga., Gazette.

We are in possession of a pair of buck horns that contain ten prongs. The deer was killed in the year 1816. It was killed by Mr. John Clarke, the father of our friend and worthy fellow citizen, Mr. J. G. N. F. Clarke. Mr. J. G. N. F. Clarke says he has killed himself to date 425 deer.

A RELIC FROM THE GRAVE.
From the Lincolnton, Ga., News.

Mr. J. H. B. Mathews has in his possession a war relic in the shape of a small confederate flag that belonged to the Delhi Rangers. When his father was shot down Captain Cade took the flag and laid it over the face of his fallen comrade. Mrs. Mathews laid the relic away and bequeathed it at her death to Mr. Boots Mathews. He will carry it this summer to the reunion at Delhi.

FOUND IN AN INDIAN MOUND.
From the Coweta, Ga., Advertiser.

Some years ago, while a resident of Alabama, Major N. B. Glover came into possession of an interesting relic in the shape of a massive stone calumet or pipe, which was found by a party of relic-hunters in excavating an old Indian mound in Choctaw county, Ala. It weighs about two pounds, though it is fashioned in a manner that denoted unusual skill in those primitive times, and was doubtless highly esteemed by the venerable sachems of the Choctaw tribe. Major Glover has kindly contributed it to the Advertiser's cabinet of curios, and we hereby acknowledge our thanks for the same.

A TEXAN TRAGEDY.
From the Covington, Ga., Star.

Mr. J. E. H. Wimbish, of Cuero, Texas, who was in Covington a few months ago with a lot of Texas ponies, was shot and instantly killed, on the 23d of December, by a man named Robert Coleman. It seems that Mr. Wimbish met Coleman in the road, about five miles from Cuero, when a quarrel arose between them, and Coleman shot Wimbish with a pistol, the ball striking him in the temple and passing entirely through his head, killing him instantly. Coleman has been arrested, and is now in jail at Cuero, in default of a $2,500 bond. A letter from Mr. Arch Wimbish, a cousin of the murdered man, states that it was generally believed Coleman and his brother were together, when they met in the road, and that they murdered Mr. Wimbish because he was a witness against them in some important cattle case. The trial of Coleman will not take place until June. Mr. Wimbish has many friends who will be pained to learn of his untimely death. He leaves a young wife and two small children at Cuero.

JUDGE ALLEN'S REMINESCENCE.
From the Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

"It is well known that Judge Allen, while he was upon the bench, was slow to accept circumstantial evidence in criminal cases as conclusive of guilt until it was corroborated beyond all peradventnee. Few people knew the reason why, but we heard it from his own lips. At the time of the occurrence he was presiding judge of the Southern circuit, if we are not mistaken. Spending the night with him at his home in Decatur county some years after he had retired from the bench, he related his experience. He said:

"'In these days it was quite different from what it is now. I remember once, while riding my circuit, as it was called, that I met with an experience that made a deep impression upon me. I had ridden all day and into the night, when I drew up at an uninviting house and asked to spend the night. The man grufly told me I could do so, and I was almost sorry that he had not said no. On entering the house I went into a room alone and heard low muttering voices in the next room. The situation was anything but agreeable, and my speculations as to the surroundings made it exceedingly unpleasant. But bed time came and I was invited up a rickety flight of stairs and into a room in the loft of the house. I retired but not to sleep. The mumbling voices could still be heard, and a red-handed murder stared me in the face. About midnight I heard some one creeping up the stairs, and in a moment the door to my room was quietly pushed open. In the door stood a man with a butcher knife in his hand. I had taken the precaution to get out of the bed and had taken my position under it when I heard him coming, resolved to sell my life as dearly as possible. I held a pistol in my hand, but some influence kept me from firing. Presently the man walked easily, with a cat like tread, to the further corner of the room, and with the long knife cut something suspended from the roof, and as quietly stole back and down stairs."

"But you solved the mystery?" we queried.

"Oh, yes. The next morning I was invited into the breakfast room, and for the first time saw the lady of the house. She excused herself for her absence on the night before by saying that their little daughter was on what they thought to be her death bed. She apologized for the want of attention to me, and said that her husband was forced to go into my room in order to get some herbs with which to make medicine for the sick child, and which they had forgotten to get before night. What if I had shot and killed that man? It makes me shudder to think of it."

"Rough on Dirt."

Ask for Rough on Dirt; a perfect washing powder found at last! A harmless, extra fine A 1 article, pure and clean, sweetens, freshens, bleaches and whitens without slightest injury to finest fabric. Unequaled for fine linens and laces, general household, kitchen and laundry use. Softens water, saves labor and soap, added to starch increases gloss. 5c., 10c., 25c., at Druggists or Grocers.

GEORGIA NEWS BRIEFED.

The Darien Dragoons are talking about getting new uniforms.

Dogget, a negro now living in Athens, wears a shoe No. 14. His hands are of proportionate size.

It is said that twenty-one feet of water can be secured on Doboy bar without much cost or trouble.

Oglethorpe county was first laid out in 1793 and the first jury sat in April of 1794. The records are still preserved.

The engineer corps of the Georgia, Carolina Northern railroad has begun the survey of the route from Athens in the direction of Elberton.

There are a great many cases of measles in Elberton, and some of them are quite sick, but no deaths have occurred yet. Editer Carpenter, of the Gazette, has a very sick family.

Mr. W. G. Camp, of Coweta county, has sold one hundred dollars worth of sweet potatoes out of one bed and has some left. He is one of the farmers who make money off of everything they touch.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Avera, of Middle Berrien, paid Alapaha a visit Wednesday. Mr. Avera, in 1883, made 2,500 pounds of lint cotton on two acres, or two and one-half bales to the acre; and for two successive years he made thirteen 500-pound bales of cotton on eleven acres.

A meeting of carpenters, plumbers and others was held Monday night in Augusta, at which a number of speeches by both whites and blacks were made, all favoring the nine-hour system. A vote was taken, and it was unanimously adopted that workmen should ask for nine hours' work for present pay.

Mr. Luke Mitchell, master of the steamer Mitchell, has found a new cave up in Gordon county, about one-half mile from the Oostanaula river. He is not exactly the discoverer, but it is known only to people around the neighborhood. The cave, he says, is a large one, and he explored it for a half-mile. Inside the great room is beautiful, columns and walls glistening like millions of diamonds in the glare of the torchlight. Mr. Mitchell proposes to get up an excursion next spring to this cave.

Rome Courier: Every day something turns up to give particular emphasis to the assertion that Rome is the best situated town for the manufacture of iron in the country. Mountains of iron are, with the building of the new railroads, easy of access, and on the same lines coal is abundant, and can be laid down here as cheaply as it is laid down at the furnaces at other places. Yesterday we were shown by Mr. Wingfield, fine samples of coal, gotten out within two miles of Rome. The indications are that there is a vast quantity at the place, as the outcroppings are fine.

A CORPSE DRIVIG.

Mr. William Roberts, of Jefferson, Found Dead in His Wago.

From the Athens, Ga., Banner.

Last Friday Mr. William Robets, an honest and highly respected old man, who farms on Mrs. Sarah Turner's place, on the outskirts of Jefferson, started to Athens in his wagon, driving two horses. He was in apparent good health when he left home. As his wagon passed Clarkesboro, he was seen to be hanging over the front board of the vehicle, with his face cast down and one hand and one arm swingingly loosely. The people who saw Mr. Roberts in this position though he was only in a deep meditation, or probably watching some part of the running gear of his vehicle, and did not speak to him. He passed others in this position, and at last reached Harrison's, about eight miles from Athens. Here the attention of several parties was directed to the peculiarly uncomfortable position of Mr. Roberts, and also to the fact that he was black in the face. The team was stopped and on touching the driver his head and face were found to be cold and his heart stilled in death. He was taken out and his family notified of the sad discovery. Mr. Roberts was a consistent member of the church and also a mason, by which fraternity he was buried last Sunday. He leave a wife and several children.

AN OLD CITIZEN DEAD.

J. J. Nottingham Passes Away at His Vineville Home.

MACON, Ga., February 8.—[Special.]—At six o'clock this morning Mr. J. J. Nottingham, an old citizen of Macon, breathed his last after an illness of some weeks. Mr. Nottingham was a Virginian by birth, and was fifty-six years old at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and four children. His funeral will occur at the residence tomorrow, Wood & Bond furnishing the funeral.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Evidence Closed in the Cotton Case and the Argument Begun.

MACON, Ga., February 8.—[Special.]—In superior court today the trial of the cotton case of John Hardeman vs. J. B. English & Co., was resumed. The evidence was all heard and argument begun. The addresses of counsel will be concluded tomorrow, and the case will go to the jury. The counsel in the case are Lyon & Gresham, Bacon & Rutherford and R. K. Hines for the defense, and Hardeman & Davis and Hill & Harris for the plaintiff.

To be Submitted to the People.

MACON, Ga., February 8.—[Special.]—The city council held its regular meeting tonight. The only business of importance transacted was the passing of a resolution to submit to the people the question as to whether a contract should be made with the waterworks company or not. The time for which the contract was to be made was changed to ten years instead of twenty as formerly.

DOTS AND DASHES.

Headless Items of Local News and Personal Gossip.

MACON, Ga., February 8.—[Special.]—The election of editors for the College Journal, of Mercer university will occur by the different fraternity meetings Saturday night. At the same time the character of the Journal will be decided upon.

Dr. Brantley and his urchins are tusseling with teutonic roots and phrases. To hear the gay young sophs practicing German on the street corners is another kind of a tonic for people of bilious temperaments.

The new order of things is to detain tramps in the barracks instead of consigning them to the gang de McGee.

A tough, who has been wanted at the city hall for some time, fled from Patrolmen Jeff Johnson, Brooks and Jenkins and took refuge in a loft over his mother's cabin. Officer Johnson asked the old lady if her son was in there. She said no, and Johnson, peering up into the loft, said: "Well, I believe I'll shoot into that pile of rags, anyway." "No, don't," came a hasty exclamation from the rag pile, and a woolly head bobbed up serenely. The voice proved to be that of Joe Clarke, the darkey who was wanted, and he was locked up.

The weekly session of the Macon Musical association occurred at Masonic hall tonight. Despite the fact that it was an opera night, there was a good attendance and the rehearsals were very enjoyable.

Gus Williams entertained a crowded house at the Academy of Music tonight, with "Oh, What a Night." The audience was well pleased with the performance, as was evinced by the frequent encores and storms of applause.

Notes From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 8.—[Special.]—The valentine ball is in full blast tonight.

Mrs. Henry W. Grady is here, a guest of Mrs. P. W. Meldrim.

The Ocean Steamship company say they are now suffering very little inconvenience from the great strike of the longshoremen at New York.

Sykes Frazier, colored, was arraigned in the superior court today for murder. His counsel, J. F. B. Beckwith, pleaded guilty for the prisoner of voluntary manslaughter.

The Funeral of Harry Dixon.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 8.—[Special.]—The funeral of Harry Dixon, the postal route agent on the Columbus and Rome railroad, took place today. It was attended by an immense throng of the best citizens.

An unbroke mule dashed into the undertaking establishment of C. L. Torbett today and smashed two or three burial caskets.

Miss Jane Guillatt died at her home in Lee county, Ala., this morning.

THE DAY IN MACON.

THE HAPPENINGS IN THE DEPARMENTS.

The Capture of a Thief–An Old Servant Gone–The Holton Farmers' Club–General News Gathered Up From All Parts of the City and Briefly Noted by the Reporter.

MACON, Ga., February 8.—[Special.]—On the night of January 18th, the store of Mr. Tolar, of Wilcox county, near Abbeville, was broken open and robbed of drygoods, groceries, tobacco, etc., to a considerable amount. The thief gained entrance by boring several holes in the floor and then sawing out the piece.

Mr. Tolar consulted Detective Shackeford, who sent a man down there Friday last. Yesterday the detective discovered a portion of the drygoods and groceries, and last night he arrested Josh Williams, and placed him in jail.

Mr. Tolar says that but for the detetive he would probably never have suspected the thief, who is a negro boy that has been brought up by Mr. Tolar, and he would have been the last person whom he would have suspected.

HOLTON FARMERS' CLUB.

Annual Election of Officers On Last Saturday.

MACON, Ga., February 8.—[Special.]—A very interesting meeting of this well known club of farmers was held at Holton, a suburb of Macon, last Saturday.

Mr. Edgar A. Ross, a prominent young farmer, was elected president, and will make a most active and efficient one.

Mr. C. W. Hovard was elected vice-president; Mr. W. G. Bass, secretary, and Mr. J. T. Dozier treasurer, The last three were re-elections.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the executive committee: viz., Messrs. J. W. T. Howard, R. E. Park, J. M. Davis, W. R. Paschal and G. J. Epting.

The following farmers were elected regular members of the club: viz., Messrs. R. N. Pursley, A. L. Culpepper, Henry McAfee, J. A. Virgin, and J. H. Williams.

This club boasts of seventy-seven members, and is the oldest organization of the kind in the state of Georgia, and perhaps in the southern states, having been organized in 1835.

The headquarters of the club are located in the village of Holton, on the banks of the Ocmulgee river, and consists of two buildings and over forty stalls, or stables, and a large pavilion with shelters used for neighborhood fair exhibitions. Several local fairs have been held here with great satisfaction and success. This club will be represented at the state agricultural convention at Americus today and tomorrow by President E. A. Ross, Ex-President R. A. Nisbet and Messrs. R. E. Park and J. H. Williams.

AN OLD SERVANT GONE.

The Old Hill Mule Gets a Brooken Leg and is Put to Bed.

MACON, Ga., February 8.—[Special.]—Everybody who has ever ridden on the Belt line street cars, remembers the old mule that was always hooked on at the foot of the hill on Washington avenue to help the car up the steep grade. After pulling to the summit, the negro boy who drove her would loose the mule, mount her and ride across the city to the foot of the hill on the other side and assist the car up at that grade. Several times the driver has been caught in the lines and traces and rolled in the mud, but the faithful old mule has done this drudgery ever since the line was first constructed, several years ago. This morning Driver Drainham and a new man, on his first run, slowed up for the mule to be hooked on. A restive pony was attached to that side of the car, and he sprang forward suddenly, and jerked the old mule around in such a manner that she tripped on the traces and fell, breaking her thigh bone. Mr. Voss had her carried to the stables and put on a bed of clean straw, where she will be cared for.

Providing for the Sick.

ATHENS, Ga., February 8.—[Special.]—Monday night the council created the office of city physician.

Alderman White then moved that no stated salary be attached to the office of city physician, but the mayor be authorized to fill the office at such time or times as he shall deem necessary, the expenses for same to be submitted to the council. The motion was adopted.

Pneumonia is prevailing to a considerable extent among the colored people of this city and in the country owing to their lack of comforts and medical attention. The disease is generally fatal.

Catarrh Cured

Catarrh is a very prevalent disease, with distressing and offensive symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives ready relief and speedy cure, from the fact it acts through the blood, and thus reaches every part of the system.

"I suffered with catarrh fifteen years. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am not troubled any with catarrh, and my general health is much better." I. W. LILLIS, Postal Clerk Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

"I suffered with catarrh 6 or 8 years; tried many wonderful cures, inhalers, etc., spending nearly one hundred dollars without benefit. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, and was greatly improved." M. A. ABBEY, Worcester, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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100 Doses One Dollar.

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WILL REOPEN WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1886. The Music and Art Department are respectively under the care of Mr. Constantine Sternberg and Mr. William Lycett. For circulars apply to MRS. J. W. BALLARD, Principal.

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Name this paper. dec26—d6m sun wed fri

OUR LITTLE GRANDCHILD.

Cleansed, Purified and Beautified by the Cuticura Remedies.

It affords me pleasure to give you this report of the cure of our little grandchild by your CUTICURA REMEDIES. When six months old his left hand began to swell and had every appearance of a large boil. We poulticed it, but all to no purpose. About five months after it became a running sore. Soon other sores formed. He then had two of them on each hand, and as his blood became more and more impure it took less time for them to break out. A sore came on the chin, beneath the under lip, which was very offensive. His head was one solid scab, discharging a great deal. This was his condition at twenty-two months old, when I undertook the care of him, his mother having died when he was a little more than a year old, of consumption (scrofula of course). He could walk a little, but could not get up if he fell down, and could not move when in bed, having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with the CUTICURA REMEDIES, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP freely, and when he had taken one bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, his head was completely cured and he was improved in every way. We were very much encouraged, and continued the use of the Remedies for a year and a half. One sore after another healed, a bony matter forming in each one of those five deep ones just before healing, which would finally grow loose and were taken out, then they would heal rapidly. One of these ugly bone formations I preserved. After taking a dozen and a half bottles he was completely cured, and is now, at the age of six years, a strong and healthy child. The scars on his hands must always remain; his hands are strong, though we once feared he would never be able to use them. All that physicians did for him did him no good. All who saw the child before using the CUTICURA REMEDIES and see the child now consider it a wonderful cure. If the above facts are of any use to you, you are at liberty to use them. MRS. E. S. DRIGGS,

May 9, 1885. 612 E. Clay St., Bloomington, Ill.

The child was really in a worse condition than he appeared to his grandmother, who, being with him every day, became accustomed to the disease. MAGGIE HOPPING.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold everywhere; CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, 50 cts.; CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, 25 cts.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

ITCHING, Scaly, Pimply and Oily Skin beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

OH! MY BACK, MY BACK!



Pain, Inflammation and Weakness of the Kidneys, Hips and Sides relieved in one minute by Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. New and infallible. At druggists, 25c. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

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Every store, factory, warehouse, cotton depot, school house, public halls and buildings, every dwelling house in every village, town and city should be protected by them. They are indorsed and recommended by the chiefs of fire departments and the insurance men generally throughout the south. They are adopted and in use by the Atlanta fire department, the department of Lexington, Ky., and have been ordered by the principal fire departments of the chief cities of the south.

We refer, relative to the power and efficiency of these annihilators, to the members of the General Assembly of the state of Georgia; also, His Excellency Governor Gordon, who witnessed a practical test of same in Atlanta December 15, 1886.

All orders promptly filled by addressing the company. Live, active and energetic men desired in every county as agents. Liberal terms and exclusive territory to the right men.

Address for further information and book of testimonials and important information regarding fires. THE HAND FIRE ANNIHILATOR CO., 66½ Whitehall street (Chamberlin, Johnson & Co. Building), Atlanta, Ga.

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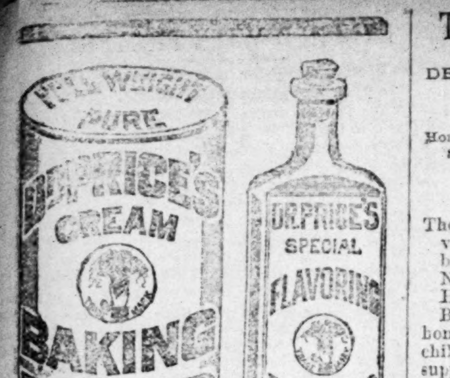
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Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

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PRIVATE COUNSELOR

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MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

july15—1d&wky top col n r m or fol &uxrm 3p

OFFICE OF FULTON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS of Roads and Revenues, February 1, 1887.—A petition having been filed praying for the opening of a public road along State street from North avenue to Emmet street, and the Road Commissioners to whom the same was referred having made report thereon, this is to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, by or before the 1st Wednesday in March, 1887, else said new road will be finally granted.

JOHN T. COOPER,
feb2—4wed Clerk Com. R. and R.

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF FULTON COUNTY, Georgia.—The Orphans' Home of the North Georgia Conference respectfully represents that it was created a corporate body in this court on the 22d day of November, 1871, and it now asks that its charter may be amended as follows:

1. That the number of Trustees shall be reduced to three. That the first Board under the amended charter shall consist of William A. Gregg, R. A. Hemphill and George Muse. Should a vacancy occur in the Board, by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be filled by the surviving Trustees. If they should fail to fill the vacancy within three months after it happens, then it shall be filled in the manner prescribed in section 2321 of the Code of Georgia. The Trustees shall be members of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and shall hold the property coming into their hands as Trustees, in trust for said church.

2. The General Agent for the Home appointed by the Trustees shall have and exercise the voting power of one Trustee in all matters of administration connected with the bussiness of the corporation.

THE ORPHANS' HOME OF THE NORTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.
By HOPKINS & GLENN, Attorneys.

Filed in the office this 31st day of January, 1887.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

A true extract from the records of Fulton superior court. January 31st, 1887.
feb2—4w wed C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

DRS. BETTS & BETTS,

33½ WHITEHALL ST.,

ATLANTA, GA.



NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhœa Seminal Losses, Night Emissions, Loss of Vital Power, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blur Before the Eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, Aversion to Society, Easily Discouraged, Lack of Confidence, Dull, Listless, Unfit for Study or Business, and finds life a burden, SAFELY, PERMANENTLY AND PRIVATELY CURED.

BLOOD & SKIN Diseases, Syphilis—a disease most horrible in its results—completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, Pains in the Head and Bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Glandular Enlargement of the Neck, Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc., PERMANENTLY CURED WHEN OTHERS HAVE FAILED.

URINARY Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Frequency of Urinating, Urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

PRIVATE DISEASES.

Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weakness of Sexual Organs, Want of Desire in male or female, whether from imprudent habits of young or sexual habits in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. No risk incurred. Correspondence promptly answered and medicine sent free from observation to all parts of the United States. Consultation free. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Correspondence receives prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by four cents in stamps. Send stamp for 64 page pamphlet and list of questions. Address plainly,

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for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.
Name this paper. feb18—ly wed fri sun wky

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED TUESDAY FEBRUARY 8, 1887.

Hon. Logan E. Bleckley, Chief Justice, and Hons. Samuel Hall and M. H. Blandford, Associate Justices—Reported for the Constitution by J. H. Lumpkin, Court Reporter.

The Central R. R. and Banking Co. of Georgia vs. Rouse. Complaint, from Macon. Husband and Wife. Railroads. Damages. Negligence. Nonsuit. Charge of Court. Homicide. (Before Judge Fort.)

Bleckley, C. J.—1. In a suit by a wife for the homicide of her husband, the number of minor children is not in issue, nor is their means of support.

2. The declaration set forth a cause of action, and was good against general demurrer, and there is no special demurrer in the record.

3. The evidence was ample to justify the refusal of a non-suit.

4. In so far as the instructions requested were legal, they were covered by the general charge.

5. The charge of the court touching fault, change of onus, and presumption, was in accordance with the well settled law of this state.

6. The measure of damages in an action by a wife for the homicide of her husband, since the passage of the act of 1878 (Code, §2971), is not affected by the wants of the family, but depends solely on the value of the husband's life. In estimating such value by age, habits, health, occupation, expectation of life, ability to labor, probable increase or diminution of that ability with lapse of time, rate of wages, etc., the necessary personal expenses of the husband should be deducted; and the balance, reduced to its present value, would be the value of the life. 73 Ga., 325.

Judgment reversed.

Lyon & Gresham; E. A. Hawkins, for plaintiff in error.

Guerry & Son; B. P. Hollis; E. G. Simmons, for defendant.

Sims vs. Hatcher & Wilkerson. Illegality, from Stewart. Practice in Superior Court. Costs. Practice in Supreme Court. (Before Judge Fort.)

Bleckley, C. J.—1. When the case on trial is made by an affidavit of illegality, a motion by the plaintiff in fi. fa. to dismiss the illegality takes precedence of a motion by the defendant to quash the fi. fa.

2. Where there are several grounds of illegality set forth in the affidavit, one of which goes to a part of the property levied upon, and the others to all of it, if the plaintiff dismiss the levy, at the hearing, as to the property affected by the one ground, and then demurs to the affidavit as to the other grounds only, and the demurrer be properly sustained, and the execution be ordered to proceed as to the property retained under levy, this does not amount to dismissing the whole illegality, and settles nothing as to the question of costs.

3. Though the bill of exceptions states that the illegality was dismissed, yet if the judgment sent up in the record is not one of dismissal, but only sustains a demurrer to some of the grounds of illegality, and orders the fi. fa. to proceed as to a portion of the property levied upon, there is nothing to found an exception upon to the alleged dismissal of the illegality.

Judgment affirmed.

E. T. Hickey; C. J. Thornton, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance for defendants.

Patterson vs. Collier, ex'r. Motion, from Stewart. Practice in Supreme Court. New Trial. Practice in Superior Court. Deeds. Forgery. (Before Judge Fort.)

Bleckley, C. J.—1. Exhibits annexed to a motion for a new trial and referred to therein as annexed, are part of the record, and though constituting the evidence on which the motion was decided, they need not be incorporated in the bill of exceptions.

2. An extraordinary motion for a new trial, based alone upon newly discovered evidence, ought not to prevail, unless there has been full diligence to procure the evidence before the trial; nor unless the new evidence would probably produce a different verdict if a new trial were had.

3. A general statement that all possible diligence was used may need reduction to particular acts; and affirming that enquiry was made of numerous persons, every person, etc., may not suffice where no names of any persons are mentioned and no reason assigned for the omission.

4. That a deed bears date in 1838, is attested by a justice of the peace who was not commissioned until 1841, and is on paper bearing the water-mark "1840," will justify a strong suspicion of its want of genuineness, more especially if the body of it is in the handwriting of the feoffee, and the signature is apparently in the same handwriting with the body.

Judgment affirmed.

J. L. Wimberly & Son; W. A. Little; W. C. Worrill; R. F. Watts, for plaintiff in error.

W. D. Kiddoo, for defendant.

Hudson vs. Goff. Complaint, from Sumter. Trover. Practice in Superior Court. Bail. Croppers. Tender. Attorney and Client. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Bleckley, C. J.—1. In action to recover personal property, the plaintiff's right under the Code to elect upon the trial whether he will accept an alternative verdict for the property or its value, or a verdict for the damages alone, or for the property alone, with hire, is not lost by suing out a bail process, pending the action, and causing the property to be seized, though the defendant may not have replevied nor otherwise regained possession from the officer.

2. When land-owner and cropper stipulate that the former is to continue in possession of the latter's part of the crop until all advances are paid for, a demand and refusal before full payment will not establish conversion.

3. That a party furnished money to his attorney with which to tender payment, is no proof that either he or his attorney made the tender

Judgment reversed.

B. P. Hollis, for plaintiff in error.

E. G. Simmons, for defendant.

Fagg et al. vs. Donaldson. Injunction, from Decatur. Practice in Supreme Court.

Bleckley, C. J.—An abbreviation in the bill of exceptions, of documentary evidence heard by the chancellor on an application for injunction, unless by consent of parties, is no substitute for copies in full.

Writ of error dismissed.

D. A. Russell, for plaintiffs in error.

O. G. Gurley; Donaldson & Hawes, by J. H. Lumpkin, for defendant.

Stripling vs. State. Selling liquor to a minor, from City Court of Macon. Jury and Jurors. Practice in Superior Court. (Before Judge Harris.)

Hall, J.—The name of one Jones was on the panel of jurors put upon the prisoner. One Jobson served in his place, and when the name of the former was called, the latter answered, and served on the jury trying the defendant. After conviction, a new trial was moved for, and the defendant and his counsel made affidavits that they did not discover the substitution until after the trial; that the original and substituted jurors were both unknown to them; but, from inquiry as to both, counsel stated that he was satisfied that Jones would have been acceptable to them, while Jobson would not:

Held, that a new trial should have been granted.

Judgment reversed.

M. G. Bayne, for plaintiff in error.

J. L. Hardeman, solicitor general, for the state.

McDowell vs. Sutlive et al. Ejectment, from Early. Judgments. Res Adjudicata. Ejectment. Estates. Landlord and Tenant. Prescription. Ouster. Betterments. Evidence. Jury and Jurors. Practice in Superior Court. (Before Judge Clarke.)

Hall, J.—1. Where one claiming title to land brought ejectment therefor against the tenant in possession, and by agreement of the defendant and counsel for the plaintiff a consent verdict was rendered, finding for the plaintiff four-sevenths of the property and for the defendant three-sevenths, this was conclusive on the parties and their privies; and in a subsequent action of ejectment, brought by one who claimed under a sheriff's sale made under a judgment against the real claimant, under whom the tenant in possession had held, and a grantee under the plaintiff in the original ejectment suit, the parties could not trace their right to the premises further back than the judgment in ejectment; nor could they rely on the title involved in that issue, and which existed at the time the verdict was taken. to overturn it. Code, §3362.

2. Although the term of the tenant in possession may have ended before the rendition of the judgment, yet as he remained in possession during the trial and after the verdict was rendered, the presumption is that he remained there as tenant in common of the parties, and in subordination to the title of the person under whom he held. Nor could he attorn to the plaintiff in ejectment and become his tenant without having first surrendered the possession to the person under whom he held. Code, §§2282, 2283.

(a.) There can be no adverse possession against a co-tenant until actual ouster, or exclusive possession after demand, or express notice of adverse possession. Code, §2303.

(b.) When the plaintiff in the original ejectment cause conveyed the entire land to another, who took possession thereunder, this operated as a disseisin and ouster of the other tenants in common, and would have barred their rights after the expiration of seven years from its execution, but that time had not elapsed before the bringing of this suit. 70 Ga., 796—800; 46 Id., 9.

3. Substantial improvements made on the land, of a permanent character, and their value, might have been shown as a set-off against mesne profits, had the offer of such evidence been specific and made at the proper time; but where, after the close of the testimony and pending the argument, counsel for defendant offered in general terms to produce evidence to show such improvements and that they were worth more than the mesne profits claimed, and stated that he had intended to make such proof but had unintentionally omitted to do so, there was no abuse of discretion in refusing to reopen the case and admit the testimony.

4. Where, pending the introduction of testimony, a recess was taken by the court, and the jury were allowed to disperse, under instructions not to suffer any one to talk to them about the case; and where counsel for the plaintiff arose in open court and stated that he had learned that a juror named knew some facts about the case, and that he might desire to examine such juror as a witness after the recess, and asked the privilege of inquiring of him during the recess what he could testify; and where the court, knowing the juror to be one of the most respectable citizens of the place, directed, over the objection of defendant's counsel, that counsel for plaintiff might converse with the juror about that point and for that purpose only, stating that the other side could have the same privilege; and where it seems that the privilege so granted was not abused, this furnishes no ground for a new trial.

5. The verdict was justified, if not required, by the evidence.

Judgment affirmed.

E. C. Bower, by J. H. Lumpkin, for plaintiff in error.

R. H. Powell, by brief, for defendants.

Love vs. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar. Foreclosure of mortgage, from Lee. Husband and Wife. Principal and Surety. Verdict. Notice. (Before Judge Fort.)

Hall, J.—Where a suit against a married woman, based on a promissory note, was defended by her on the ground that she signed the note as security for her husband and gave a mortgage as additional security for the husband's debt; that the husband was not her agent in the purchase of the goods for which the note was given; that the plaintiffs never sold the goods to her or to her husband as her agent; and that he did not conduct the business in which the goods were employed for her benefit or on her account, it was incumbent on her to establish her defence. The facts in this case sustained the defence, and did not warrant a verdict against the wife. 72 Ga., 485; 63 Id., 126.

(a.) Where the note sued on was signed by both the husband and wife, and the word "security" appeared after her signature and before his, this was a circumstance, with the other facts in the case, sufficient to put the plaintiffs upon inquiry which might have led to a knowledge of the truth of the transaction, and might have disclosed the relation in which she stood to the paper.

Judgment reversed.

W. H. Kimbrough; E. G. Simmons; D. H. Pope, for plaintiff in error.

J. W. Walters; Wright & Arnheim, for defendant.

Terry vs. Bank of Americus. Illegality, from Webster. Levy and Sale. Stale Demands. Executions. Payment. Pleadings. (Before Judge Fort.)

Hall, J.—1. The lapse of a little more than a year from the entry of the levy on realty until the property was seized and advertised for sale, furnished no ground for an affidavit of illegality, alleging that the levy was "stale." Code, §2914.

2. An affidavit of illegality which stated in general terms that the note, "the cause of action," was paid off in full, without stating to whom the payment was made or whether made before or after judgment, was so uncertain and elusive as to be demurrable. 46 Ga., 282; 50 Id., 208.

(a.) This ruling does not conflict with that in the case of Weems vs. Stokes, 66 Ga., 88.

Judgment affirmed.

E. A. Hawkins, for plaintiff in error.

DuPont Guerry; J. B. Hudson, for defendant.

Herring Safe Co. vs. Baker County. Trover, from Baker. Pleadings. County Matters. (Before Judge Hansell.)

Hall, J.—Where an action in the statutory form was brought against a county for the recovery of two fire-proof iron safes, alleging that they were in possession of the county; that they had been bought from the plaintiffs by the county; that the plaintiffs claimed title to them, and that the county refused to deliver them to the plaintiffs, or to pay the profits thereof, which were stated to be of the annual value of $75; and nothing was alleged to negative the right of the county, as a purchaser, to make use of or convert the property, such a declaration set out no cause of action, and was demurrable.

Judgment affirmed.

D. H. Pope, for plaintiff in error.

Donaldson & Hawes, for defendant.

Harrison, Jr., vs. Dykes. Complaint, from Macon. New Trial. (Before Judge Fort.)

Hall, J.—Where the evidence on the main issue in a case was conflicting, and the presiding judge refused to set aside the verdict on the ground that it was contrary to law and evidence, this court will not interfere with his discretion in so doing.

Judgment affirmed.

E. G. Simmons; E. F. Hinton, for plaintiff in error.

Felton & Baxter, for defendant.

Mims et al. vs. Wight. Foreclosure of mortgage, from Decatur. Homestead. Parties. Mortgage. Estoppel. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Blandford, J.—1. In a proceeding to foreclose a mortgage on realty, executed by a married woman to secure notes made by her, any interest which her children might have in the property as a homestead estate could not be affected; and if they became parties to the suit and filed a plea, setting up such claim of interest, it constituted no legal obstacle to the foreclosure of the mortgage, and was properly stricken on demurrer.

2. Where the mortgagor received a deed from the mortgagee, gave him certain notes, and executed the mortgage to secure them, she was estopped thereby from denying that she had the title to the land when she executed the mortgage. If there was any interest in the property as a homestead, it was not involved in the foreclosure; and a plea by her, setting out a claim of such interest, was properly stricken on demurrer.

Judgment affirmed.

D. A. Russell; McGill & O'Neal, for plaintiffs in error.

O. G. Gurley; J. H. Lumpkin, for defendant.

Harrold, Johnson & Co. vs. Westbrook, agent. Claim, from Sumter. Husband and Wife. Trusts and Trustees. Levy and Sale. Title. Judgments. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Blandford, J.—A marriage settlement, made in 1857, provided, in brief, as follows: The separate estate of the wife should so remain, and not vest in the husband or be subject to his debts or control; the title should vest in a trustee for the sole and separate use of the wife; in the event of her death before that of the husband, one-half of the estate was to vest in a son born to her of a former marriage and such other child or children as might be born of the contemplated marriage and be living at her death, share and share alike. If she died leaving no child, the half of the estate was to go to and vest in her next of kin; the other half of the estate, upon her death, was to vest in her husband for life, and at his death was to vest in his son by the former marriage and such child or children as might be born of the contemplated marriage and be living at the death of the husband. In the event that there should be no child of either marriage living at the death of her husband, the half of the estate held by him for life was to vest in the wife's next of kin. If the husband should die before the wife, the whole estate was to vest in her. Provision was made for sales and reinvestment and as to other property which might come to the wife pending coverture:

Held, that the marriage settlement created a life estate in the wife, with remainder over; and when, by virtue of the act of 1866, she became sui juris, there being no necessity for a trustee to protect her against the marital rights of her husband, the trust ceased, and she could sell or mortgage her interest in the property and create a valid lien thereon; and where, in 1868, the husband and wife executed a mortgage on realty included in the marriage settlement, to secure the payment of a promissory note made by them, the trustee at that time being dead, it created a valid lien on the property as to the interest of the wife therein, and upon a foreclosure and sale thereunder, conveyed all the rights and interest of the wife in the property to the purchaser, and the latter held such title unaffected by a judgment subsequently obtained against the wife and her trustee. 61 Ga., 171; 67 Id., 733; 69 Id., 330; 73 Id., 200; 74 Id., 523; Kile, trustee, vs. Fleming, (present term.)

Judgment affirmed.

N. A. Smith; E. A. Hawkins, for plaintiffs in error.

J. A. Ansley; Guerry & Son, for defendant.

Williams vs. Central Railroad. Case, from Lee. New Trial. Practice in Superior Court. (Before Judge Fort.)

Blandford, J.—1. A case was tried in Lee superior court and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. The defendant moved for a new trial, and during the term at which the trial was had, an order was taken that the motion should be heard at the next term of Sumter superior court, and that the movant should here leave, until that time, or until the further order of the court, to make out a brief of the evidence. When the case was called during Sumter superior court, it was continued, to be heard at the superior court of Macon county, at the suggestion of counsel for the plaintiff. At Macon superior court, the counsel for plaintiff being sick, the case was ordered to be heard at the adjourned term of Sumter superior court. When called there, counsel for the plaintiff moved to dismiss the motion because the brief of the evidence had not been filed and approved by the court:

Held, that the motion to dismiss was properly overruled.

2. There was no error in granting a new trial in this case.

Judgment affirmed.

M. G. Bayne; Kimbrough & Long; Hulsey & Bateman, for plaintiff in error.

Lyon & Gresham; E. A. Hawkins, for defendant.

Singleton, Hunt & Co. et al. vs. Patillo et al. Equity, from Lee. Debtor and Creditor. Interest and Usury. Actions. (Before Judge Fort.)

Blandford, J.—One creditor of an insolvent debtor cannot recover from another usury which has been paid to the latter by the debtor, either in money or in property. 67 Ga. 714; 70 Id., 832; 45 Id., 519; 48 Id., 58; 49 Id., 45.

(a.) This case differs from that of Pope vs. Solomon et al., 36 Ga., 541, where the usury had not been paid, but the money of an absconding debtor was in the hands of a trustee to be paid.

Judgment affirmed.

J. W. Walters; Wright & Arnheim, for plaintiffs in error.

C. B. Wooten, for defendants.

Hart vs. Jackson. Complaint, from Schley. New Trial. Evidence. (Before Judge Fort.)

Blandford, J.—1. There was sufficient evidence in this case to authorize a verdict for the plaintiff.

2. A new trial will not be granted on account of newly discovered evidence which is merely cumulative.

Judgment affirmed.

B. B. Hinton; R. F. Lyon, for plaintiff in error.

Butt & Lumpkin; W. C. McCrary, by brief, for defendant.

In the case of the Liberty County Land and Lumber Co. vs. Barnes, the judgment was announced as affirmed. The opinion of the court was not handed down, but will appear tomorrow.

The following order was promulgated:

Ordered that, after the first day of the next term, Rules 12 and 13 stand abrogated and repealed, and in lieu thereof, that the following be, and the same is, hereby established:

On commencing his argument, counsel, whether for plaintiff or defendant, shall furnish to each member of the court and to the reporter a brief of the points intended to be made in the argument, with the authorities relied on, and also an alphabetical index to the record and bill of exceptions, citing the page or pages of the same on which each subject-matter is to be found, and with any references deemed by the counsel specially important underscored, so as to be readily distinguished from the other heads of the index. No further abstract or synopsis of any part of the case will be required, nor will counsel be expected to read the record or any part of it to the court before or during the argument; the court undertaking to ascertain for itself the contents of the record, so far as material to a clear understanding and correct adjudication of the errors complained of.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

OCTOBER TERM, 1886.

ATLANTA, February 8.

Order of circuits, with the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Albany	16	Oconee	9
Southern	4	Brunswick	11

ALBANY CIRCUIT.

No. 5. Argument concluded

No. 6. Savannah, Florida and Western Railway vs. Gray. Case, from Decatur. Argued. Chisholm & Erwin; D. A. Russell; A. L. Hawes, for plaintiff in error. John E. Donaldson, by O. G. Gurley, for defendant.

No. 7. Savannah, Florida and Western Railway vs. Collins. Case, from Decatur. Argued. Chisholm & Erwin; D. A. Russell, for plaintiff in error. John E. Donaldson, by O. G. Gurley, for defendant.

Pending argument of Mr. Gurley, the court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Lend Your Constitution a Hand.

Constitutions are much alike, and in nine-tenths of us the same causes produce the same effects. Vertigo, dizziness, or pain of any kind, excepting that of an injury, can come only when there is in our bodies some impurity of the blood which we have not sufficient vitality to throw off without help. Therefore, the proper thing to do is to get immediately the necessary help. No aid is so effective as BRANDRETH'S PILLS. When you feel these ills coming on take from three to ten of these pills, according to your weight, and be relieved at once. Never put off the feeling by thinking you will soon be over it. Take the pills and do not rack the constitution.

RETAILERS

Have you recently enquired of your Jobber the price of

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It is not often that the original is as cheap as imitations.

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G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

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We, the undersigned banks and bankers will pay all prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres't Louisiana Nat'l Bank.
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IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES.

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DRAWING, CLASS C, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, March 15, 1887—202d Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	$150,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2	LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4	LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20	PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50	"	500	25,000
100	"	300	30,000
200	"	200	40,000
500	"	100	50,000
1,000	"	50	50,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100	Approximation Prizes of	$300	$30,000
100	" "	200	20,000
100	" "	100	10,000
2,179	Prizes, amounting to		$535,000

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For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by express (at our expense) addressed

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THE CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily and Weekly.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT $1.00 PER MONTH, $2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR $10 A YEAR.

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ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 9, 1887.

FAIR | *INDICATIONS for Atlanta, taken at 1 o'clock a. m: Fair weather. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Virginia and Mississippi: Fair weather, lower temperature, winds shifting to northerly.* | COLD

THE moonshiners seem to be growing active in north Georgia. A daring outrage in Gilmer county is reported in another column.

DEAR Mr. President—we have opened our mouths and put our feet in them. Guess you are right about the Matthews matter. Respectfully, The Republican Senate.

MR. SAMUEL J. RANDALL has addressed a letter to Speaker Carlisle, in which he throws upon that gentleman the full responsibility for the failure of the present congress to deal with the tariff question.

THE report of "a desperate fight between a man armed with a pocket knife and a bear," is going the rounds as a press dispatch from Sheboygan, Wis. The western bear is a more deadly weapon than the pistol, and as the Sheboygan man was armed with one, it is probably the custom out there for men to go similarly armed. Western organs will please let up on the Southern pistol.

JUDGE SPEER, in the United States disrict court for the southern district of Georgia, has decided the action of the Georgia legislature, in requiring the Savannah Street Railway company to pave a greater width than was originally contracted for, to be unconstitutional. He holds that while the state may repeal the charter of the road it has no right to impair a contract between the company and a third party.

SENATOR CULLOM, the author of the senate interstate commerce bill, wants to be president. Mr. Reagan, who has championed the measure for years in the house, has already been made a senator from Texas. Our own Charley Crisp was not less active than either of these in securing the passage of the measure, and if reward is now in order we hereby nominate him for speaker of the next house.

THE CONSTITUTION takes pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following invitation:

The World presents its compliments and requests the pleasure of your company with ladies on the occasion of the inauguration of its Brooklyn Annex, Saturday evening, February 5th, 1887, from nine to twelve, 250 Adams street.

Editor Pulitzer has our congratulations. The World's Brooklyn Annex is a big thing. It is a $100,000 establishment, fitted up with new and mighty presses, and is perfectly equipped, that the destruction of the New York main office any night would not prevent the issue of a complete World on the following morning. The opening of the Annex was a grand affair. Henry Ward Beecher made a speech. Dr. Talmage sent a letter, and several hundred prominent citizens were present to testify their appreciation of Editor Pulitzer's enterprise, and the verification of the old saying: "The World moves!"

THE physical condition of Charles Stewart Parnell is said to be such as to give alarm to his friends that he will be forced to discontinue his active work to secure home rule for Ireland. His physicians have forbid his attendance in parliament, and his friends have advised him to recruit his health by a visit to southern France. It is feared that he is beginning to show evidences of hereditary consumption, and though he is not yet seriously threatened, there are grave doubts of his complete restoration to health. His removal from active participation in the Irish question would be seriously felt, though his earnest efforts in the past have accomplished for Ireland what no other man could have done—the certainty of home rule. It is now merely a question of time when England will accede this, and in doing so an everlasting monument will be built to the man who, above all others, inspired it—Charles Stewart Parnell.

IT is by no means certain that the republicans will control the next senate, though it must be admitted that the chances are that they will. As it now stands the party division of the senate is forty republicans, thirty-five democrats, and Mr. Riddleberger. The democrats have gained a senator from Indiana and should displace a republican from New Jersey, as they have a majority of the legislature of that state. If the republican senate allows partisanship to dictate its course, they can decide adversely to the democrats on a contest of these two seats. But, if it lets the elections of the state legislatures stand, and it will hardly dare do otherwise, the democrats will have thirty-seven and the republicans thirty-seven senators, Mr. Riddleberger holding the balance of power—a responsible position for such an ass. But the terms of twenty-six senators will expire two years hence, and of these, twelve, including Mr. Riddleberger, are from southern states, and from several other states republicans will be succeeded by democrats, thus virtually assuring the senate to the democrats two years hence.

THE New York Herald has worked itself into a fever over what it terms the suicidal policy of the government in not spending millions in the coast defense of the Great Lakes. Its idea is that England can empty her fleet into the lakes, in the event of war, and on short notice destroy every city on the coasts of all the lakes. This is ridiculous, and it would be an exceedingly foolish investment for the government to put a cent to such expenditure, while hundreds of miles of really unprotected ocean coast is exposed, leaving, in the event of war, millions of dollars worth of property at the mercy of the long range guns of the enemy The treaty of 1817 prevents either England or the United States from keeping more than one gun boat on the lakes. There is but one possible way to put more there, and that is through the Welland canal, which connects, on the Canada side of the Niagara river, the waters of Erie and Ontario. This canal is twenty-five miles in length and has twenty-seven locks, the destruction of one of which would bar the combined navies of the world from passage. Whenever this country finds it necessary to take off its liverpad and put on its armor, preparatory to gunning for England, it will have no trouble from an English Lake fleet. A few pounds of dynamite well placed would settle this question.

Morrison As a Democratic Smasher.

Our Washington correspondent, in reporting the failure of the movement to abolish the tobacco tax and to modify the internal revenue system, alludes to the Randall and Carlisle wings of the democratic party. This allusion is in a measure misleading to those who are inclined to take things literally. Mr. Carlisle is controlled entirely in this matter by Mr. Morrison, and both of these distinguished democrats appear to be under obligations to the whisky ring.

Mr. Morrison is exercising his control in congress for the last time. The voters in his district have announced in unmistakable terms that he misrepresents their views and wishes, and the result is that a great many democrats who have hitherto supported him, cast their votes for a republican. Mr. Morrison is therefore a cipher, but he has the knack of controlling a member of congress, some of them from the south, and he played his last card when he tried to prevent any action looking to the modification of the infamous internal revenue system.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Morrison, using Mr. Carlisle as his mouthpiece, has struck a blow at democratic unity in the south from which it will be difficult to recover. There are thousands of democratic voters in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky who will prefer to vote with the republicans when they find that it is the policy of the democratic leaders to permanently saddle them with the oppressions of the revenue system.

A worse day's work was never done for the democratic party than when Mr. Morrison and his followers announced in terms that they proposed to make the perpetuation of the infamous excise system a part of the democratic policy.

A number of southern congressmen were caught in the Morrison trap and we propose to give them the full benefit of their position in due time.

The New South.

In the North American Review for February, Mr. Marion J. Verdery has an admirable article devoted to a financial review of the new south. Mr. Verdery goes briefly, but graphically, over the history of the south since the war, describing the struggles of the people to adjust themselves to the new conditions by which they were surrounded. These struggles were bitter indeed, but the strong will and the enduring patience of the people conquered at last.

Mr. Verdery, in the course of his article, calls attention to a curious fact. He says that as late as 1875, a prominent firm in Augusta telegraphed a very large establishment in New York city asking the price of sugar. The reply was simply this: "We do not sell south." The establishment that forwarded this telegram now sends its traveling salesmen from one end of Georgia to the other.

The rehabitation of the south was so rapid and confidence in values here so assured, that, in 1880, numbers of southerners began to indulge in speculation. The collapse that quickly followed caught the south for many millions of dollars, but Mr. Verdery is of the opinion that the severe lesson was worth all it cost. The delirium of speculation into which the south entered checked for several years the beautiful prosperity of the section. But, today, with the return of prosperity, the south is no longer engaged in speculation, and is on a firmer financial basis than ever before.

Mr. Verdery makes a remarkable showing for Georgia and Georgia cities—Atlanta, Savannah and Augusta. His article, though comparatively brief, covers a great deal of ground.

A Pretty Solid Country.

While some of our contemporaries are freely perspiring over the Willard canal and the defenseless condition of our seacoast, John Ericson, the inventor of the monitor, writes the following letter to the New York Herald in regard to his newly invented boat, the Destroyer, and its submarine gun:

I have read with much attention the editorial paragraphs published in several journals relating to the Destroyer and its submarine gun, and beg to state for the information of all concerned that the Destroyer system so completely solves the problem of applying submarine artillery for defending harbors that I have had no occasion to waste time on the consideration of any other method. Moreover, the extraordinary calibre of the submarine gun employed in the Destroyer—viz., sixteen inches—has presented no practical difficulties, and has not failed in a single instance during a long series of trials to expel the submarine projectile with a velocity exceeding 300 feet in three seconds.

It should be mentioned that this projectile is 25 feet long and carries 300 pounds of guncotton, a charge sufficient to shatter the hull of ironclad ships of all classes so completely that the boasted "water tight compartments" will prove of no avail in preventing destruction and sinking.

Experiments have proved that the Destroyer will do all that its inventor claims—possibly it may do more. It seems to be certain that no vessel in any navy of the world could stand against it. As for the Welland canal—if there is any danger of war, American troops could take charge of it and blow it to pieces in an hour.

Altogether, we are a pretty solid country when it comes to resisting attacks.

Lazy-Man's Land.

Our anarchists, socialists and communists are trying to solve the problem of living without working.

They will never realize their dream of an idle existence in this country. They will never realize it anywhere, but there is one spot on this great globe of ours where possible for them to enjoy the maximum of comfortable idleness with a minimum of exertion.

Costa Rica is the place for them. In that favored land the superabundance of eatable luxuries and the spectacular scantiness of costume indulged in by the natives, combine to reduce expenses to a ridiculously low figure.

It is said that there is not a poor person in Costa Rica. Nobody bothers himself about Henry George's land problem, because he can get all the land he wants for nothing. Tillage may be resorted to as an amusement, but it is, of course, unnecessary where the spontaneous products of the earth spring up in the shape of ready-made huts, and all sorts of provisions, to say nothing of various articles of costume supplied in the same way.

As no Costa Rican is obliged to work, it follows that the industrial situation is easy. A short time ago the president expressed his dissatisfaction at the slow progress of certain public works. The superintendent informed him that nothing better could be expected, as the laborers were simply working for the fun of the thing. Each man of them had a plantation, horses, wagons, mules and cattle, and a stocking full of gold hidden away.

The anarchists need not fear a lack of civilization and excitement. It is a common thing for a sewing machine agent to bulge in at the front gate just as a bran new volcano bulges out in the back yard. If that is not civilization and excitement, we give it up.

Such a land is too good for our anarchists, but it offers them all they want. A lazy man would find such a country a paradise. It would require no effort to grow up with it.

A Scandalous Murder Trial.

The trial, now in progress at Memphis, of Russell Godwin, who is charged with the murder of Tom Dalton, is the sensation of the southwest.

Dalton talked about the married sister of Godwin and blackened her character. The city rang with his foolish chatter. Finally Godwin hunted him down and slew him.

The revelations made during the trial have been of the most shocking character. Godwin's father was compelled to answer searching questions involving his daughter's honor. He was also interrogated concerning an alleged secret amour of his own. Other men and women who were not parties to the cause were dragged in, and the veil lifted from their private lives. A prominent young man whose wife moves in the first circles found it necessary to testify that he was the father of the child who bore his name.

It may be that Godwin will be acquitted. But life will never be the same to him. His sister has been so thoroughly exposed that she cannot hope to live down the scandal. In seeking vengeance young Godwin brought upon his family just what he desired of all things to avoid—public disgrace. In killing Dalton he vindicated nobody, saved nobody, and plunged two families into unutterable grief and shame. It is a revolting affair from beginning to end. Happily, it is an exceptional case, with few if any parallels in the social annals of the southwest.

A Gloomy Outlook.

Dr. Talmage last Sunday gave himself up to a pessimistic view of the future. Among other things he said:

Matters will grow worse. Human ingenuity will become more diabolical, until some fellow more daring than the rest will run a hole to the earth's center, pour in dynamite and blow up this old hulk of a world, showering its shattered fragments upon its stellar companions.

It is to be hoped that the doctor is not a genuine prophet. To show how good men differ about such things, it is worthy of note that at the very moment when the Brooklyn preacher was predicting the destiny of the world by human hands, one of his contemporaries, the Rev. Mr. Goss, was suggesting a remedy for most of the evils that afflict society. He advocated a law compelling men to marry by certain age under penalty of having wives provided for them by the government. We like this scheme. If its adoption will delay the explosion predicted by Dr. Talmage, the sooner we try it the better.

MR. EDMUNDS says he has "immeasurable contempt" for the bill which prohibits congressmen from acting as attorneys for railroads and corporations. We beg to remark that Uncle Edmund's contempt is misplaced. Instead of having a contempt for the bill, poor old Uncle Edmunds should have an immeasurable contempt for the congressmen who act as attorneys for corporations.

AN Indiana pun is the next thing to dynamite. Two or three days ago at Edwardsport a man made a pun whereat Hugh Barnett laughed immoderately. Before the echo of his laughter had died away Mr. Barnett keeled over dead. The pun was too much for him. The punster still lives.

WHETHER a man belongs to the blue blood or the common herd, he has to be very particular when he goes into the presence of the supreme court of the United States. The federal court judges are the only kings we have in this country and they go heavy on dignity. Ben Butler was in the supreme court room in Washington the other day and decided to have a dry smoke. He stuck an unlighted Havana between his lips and in a spasm of excitement a marshall told the general to remove the cigar instanter. The general explained that he was not smoking, and did not intend to smoke, but that to hold a cigar between his teeth helped his bad cold. The marshal was not to be pacified, however, and threatened to put General Butler out of the room. Thereupon the general threw the cigar away with great force, and it struck a lawyer's leg and broke into half a dozen pieces.

THE New York Sun speaks of "an one hundred thousand dollar outfit." This sort of thing must be stopped. If we are to ignore the so-called grammars of our native, let us have some regard for the idiom of our language.

HARPER'S WEEKLY for February 12 will contain a four-page illustrated supplement devoted to Atlanta.

THE New York Sun has an article on Cleveland and Boulanger. These two men seem to be mighty enterprising citizens.

MARY BAKER, the fasting girl of Monon, Indiana, has completed her one hundred and fifth day and still lives. The doctors say they see signs of dissolution, however, and the girl's death is expected to occur very soon. Her feet and hands have began to grow cold, but she is still conscious. There is a spirited controversy going on among medical men in reference to her disease, but only a post mortem examination can reveal the facts. Perhaps when she is dead the doctors will be able to explain all about the remarkable fasting feasts which have taken place within the last few years.

MEN who have money can buy coal at any price. But the children of the striking coal handlers in Jersey City have been shivering for lack of coal. This is a great country altogether.

JANUARY was a bad month for strikes. During that month 78,000 men struck in the United States. In January, 1886, only 47,000 struck. Some of these strikes have succeeded, some have failed, some have been compromised and others still are pending. About 10,000 persons have struck since the 1st of January and have blocked 16,300 others who were forced into idleness by the scarcity of coal or from similar cause. Over 30,000 of the January strikers are in and about New York.

THE whisky ring continues to pay its tax by striving to extend the bonded period. Thus far the whisky ring's bonded period has extended over quite a number of years. During that time, it has ruined several democratic reputations, and it is in a fair way to ruin as many more. It seems to us that the whisky ring is the best friend the republican party ever had.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

JUST before William R. Travers, the genial wag, whose death is reported nigh at hand, left for Bermuda he said to a friend who was endeavoring to cheer him up: "Now, don't do that. I have been burning the candle at both ends for a good many years, and I've got d-d-devilish near the middle."

CITIZENS of Monrovia, Cal., who wished to hear Patti, but could not stand the $5 admission, offered her the use of the hall free, entertainment at the hotel free, deeds to two town lots, and $100 in cash if she would sing there. She refused.

MR. RUSKIN declares that "the war expenditure of all nations is now directed—not to their good or safety, but much—and even infinitely—to their harm and peril, in paying their ironmongers for the manufacture of ironclads and stinkpots, and in maintaining the younger members of their governing bodies in the graceful, amusing and certainly—I speak as an artist—decorative and dramatic profession of arms.

THE HON. JEHU BAKER, who defeated "Horizontal Bill" Morrison last fall, is an elderly man with a head and face resembling Mr. Gladstone's. He is an unconventional speaker of marked force but little oratorial grace.

THE Indians on the Digger reservation in Nevada had a big dance a few evenings ago to which many whites were invited. A number of them went in and witnessed the dance, but upon attempting to leave they found the old chief at the door, who told them it cost nothing to go in, but it would cost 25 cents a head to get out.

THE Nashville university singers, a band of colored students, while traveling in Canada recently, at a hotel in Brantford, after they had taken their places for dinner, began chanting a hymn as grace, but were interrupted by a Chicago guest shouting: "Stop that d—n singing!" The singers desisted, although earnestly requested to proceed. The interrupter, after dinner, was ordered to seek another hotel.

LADY BRASSEY, the narrator of the "Voyage of the Sunbeam," has an apartment whose prevailing decoration is the monkey, which is depicted on walls, carpets and ceiling, and whose figure is utilized in every sort of design.

"ARE you a member of any military organization?" asked the census man. "I should parade to muster," replied the veteran. "I'm three members of the same corps. I was a member of the fighting Seventy-first; I was dismembered by a round shot at Vicksburg, and remembered by an artificial leg-maker in Philadelphia. Am I a member of anything? Stand still a minute and I'll form a hollow square and surround you."—Burdette.

THE ex-Empress Eugenie approves of the marriage between Princess Letitia and Prince Roland Bonaparte, and she will give the bride a handsome marriage portion and all her jewels. "Plon-Plon," too, nods acquiescence in the mating of his daughter with the son of the despised Prince Pierre and the Dressmaker Clemence Ruffin. But Humbert, of Italy, is unalterably opposed to it, because Prince Roland's income of $150,000 a year consists solely of his dead wife's share of the profits of the Monte Carlo gambling hell.

SOME one once asked John Jacob Astor about the largest sum of money he ever made at any one time in his life. He said in reply: "The largest sum I ever missed making was in reference to the purchase of Louisiana in connection with DeWitt Clinton, Gouverneur Morris, and others. We intended to purchase all of that province of the Emperor Napoleon and then sell it to President Jefferson at the same price, merely retaining the public domain, charging two and a half per cent commission on the purchase." It fell through, however, for some trifling cause or other. Had they succeeded, Mr. Astor estimated that he should have made about $30,000,000.—Dry Goods Chronicle.

PICK UPS.

One day a pestiferous gnat
Annoyed a young damsel who sat
Perusing a book
In a sweet woodland nook,
But she squelched him at last with her shat.
—Boston Courier.

"By gravy," said a Chicago man the other night at the Chinese ball, during supper, "this reminds me of my native heath."

"You don't have anything like this in your town, do you?" inquired a fellow-sandwich.

"Well, not exactly; but we have some very fair-sized hog-packing establishments in our town, you know."—Washington Critic.

A rapid penman can write thirty words a minute. This is why so few editors carry watches. All they have to do is to count the number of words they have written and tell what time it is.—Peoria Call.

A Kentucky man took the mother of his wife by the hair and dragged her through a barbed-wire fence. He is one of the very few men who know how to amuse a mother-in-law.—Newnan Independent.

Omaha Nan—Well, well; so the X. Y. Z. railroad had a catastrophe this morning.

Tired Traveller—Yes; the cars jumped the track while going at sixty miles an hour.

"Great gracious! And of course took fire at once?"

"No; we ran into the river, thank heaven."—Omaha World.

"That is a beautiful hat you have on, Miss Fyregillette."

"Do you really think so, Mr. Jenkyns? You flatterer! I'm sure I can't see how you can say it."

"Because I think it."

"But you've no idea. Why, the dreadful thing only cost $50. I put it on today because it was raining and I wanted to spoil it."—Town Topics.

Mr. Holbrook has written a book telling "How to Strengthen the Memory." He omits the most popular method: by tying a string about the forefinger.—St. Albans Advertiser.

Wife (to husband)—I don't suppose that there is a man in this country whose sayings are repeated more than those of Mr. Talmage.

Husband—Yes, and that accounts for the fact that he is always bilious.

Wife—Bilious! W'y what has that to do with it?

Husband—Don't you see? Can't you understand anything? His tongue is "quoted."—Arkansaw Traveler.

The Czar's Physical Strength.

From the Boston Traveller.

Physically he is the strongest man in Europe. When he was the czarewich he noticed that all of his letters were opened before they reached his hand. He requested an audience with the czar, and inquired if his mail had been opened by the executive orders. His majesty replied that he had given no such directions, and the prefect of the police was summoned. The czar asked him if he had opened his son's letters, to which the prefect replied that orders had been issued that all letters should be opened, and no exceptions made. The czarewich's letters had, therefore, been perused before they were delivered. His majesty at once directed that his son's mail should be unmolested. During this conversation the czarewich took a gold rouble in his hands, and by main strength, twisted it into a corkscrew. Then, throwing the mutilated coin after the retreating form of the prefect, he said: "If you open one of my letters in the future I will treat you as I have this coin." His letters were handed to him unopened after this little episode.

Dumas' Ancestors.

It is a curious fact, says a writer in the American Register, that Dumas, so far as I have seen, said little or nothing about his origin. His grandmother was a negro slave, his father a mulatto, and the only anecdote that I ever heard connected with Dumas and the African blood in his veins was one where it was represented that some impertinent fellow asked him if his father was a mulatto, and he replied "Yes." "And your father's mother?" continued Master Impertinence. "A full-blooded negress," was the reply. "And her ancestors?" followed the persistent inquirer.

"A monkey," thundered forth Dumas, "and I furthermore inform you that my ancestors began where yours ended!"

The Clinging Man.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A society paper announces that "the clinging girl" is getting unfashionable. No decree of society can shake the clinging man; but the depressed thermometer and envious draught discourage his attentions at the front door.

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

New York World: The Chicago socialists have taken to very small business. They want the United States army abolished. Next they will insist on the abolition of the marine band, which is about all there is left of our gigantic navy.

Chicago News: All this talk about J. B. Foraker's anxiety to resign the governorship of Ohio means simply that Foraker is disheartened and sulky because he sees that it is as plain as the nose on a man's face that he had no showing for the republican presidential nomination in 1888. And yet we'll venture to say that you couldn't lift Foraker out of that governorship with a forty-foot derrick.

New York Graphic: Hypnotism, the faith cure and similar phenomena present nothing new except the names they bear. They used to be called mesmerism, and later they were blessed with the pretty title psychology, which were far better and less misleading.

New York Sun: The Chicago Herald nominates Hon. John James Ingalls, of Kansas, to be the republican candidate for president in 1888. This nomination may not be ratified by the republican national convention, but the truth cannot be disputed that Mr. Ingalls stands in the very first rank among the public men of the United States.

Pittsburg Dispatch: Mr. Sweet, the counsel of the Chicago anarchists, expressed the fear some time ago that his clients might be hanged for idiocy. Whether capital punishment is inflicted on the principal for that offense or not, it is very clear that an indictment could be found against some of their elatives by marriage.

Boston Herald: Those who revere the memory of General Logan in Illinois are said to be ready to extend their support to Mr. Sherman as an opponent of Blaine; and, with Illinois and Ohio at his back, he would start with a solid capital in a republican convention. The rival of Blaine for the next nomination is, thus far, Sherman; and if Ohio adheres to him, it may be that the contest will be settled without the production of a third candidate.

Los Angelos Times: The American people have had a full taste of the sky rocket act; they have given the "plumed knight" a chance, and in the next contest another standard-bearer will be selected. The republican party goes in to win next time, and none but a winner will be selected to lead. The man to win must be a man in support of whom the party will not have to make a defensive campaign. The campaign of 1884 was a defensive campaign.

New York Sun: We do not expect that there will be war with Great Britain. Nevertheless, the conditions are or the sort that produce war, and they give definiteness and emphasis to the demand of the people that congress shall open its eyes and do its duty. The most urgent want of the country to-day is an adequate provision for national self-protection. This want can not be too extensively advertised.

Philadelphia Press: The mouthy protests of the socialists of Chicago against the proposed establishment of a permanent military post near that city will probably have a wholly different effect from that for which it was intended. There are arguments both for and against the proposed post, but among reasoning citizens the violent opposition of self-professed outlaws will be generally regarded as a point in its favor.

Old Si and Cyrus W. Field.

From the Texas Siftings.

We were in mid-ocean on board a Cunard steamer. I had just left Mr. Cyrus W. Field, with whom I had been taking a before-breakfast walk on deck, when I met The Man from Chicago.

"Good morning."

"Morning. Who's that you were walking with?"

"Why, don't you know? I thought everybody knew him. That's Old Cy—"

"Eh? What! Old Si? Well, by gosh! I know him—by reputation, of course. Would like to make his acquaintance. Would you introduce me?"

"Yes, certainly, first opportunity, after breakfast."

During the morning The Man from Chicago claimed the fulfillment of my promise. We found Mr. Field leaning over the side gazing into the sea, probably trying to catch a glimpse of the dividends on his Atlantic cable.

"Let me introduce Mr. Blank, of Chicago, Mr.—"

Before I could finish I was interrupted by The Man from Chicago—

"Why, Old Si! Put it there. I'm glad to know you, you're a daisy. Why, man, I've known of you for years and have read most everything you have writ. Way back when you begun writing them 'Old Si' nigger screeds in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION I was taking the paper. I tell you you're just hellamile when it comes to writing nigger dialect."

Mr. Field was almost paralyzed. He managed to stammer out:

"Excuse me, but you are ——."

"O, don't say a word. I know you literary fellers pretend to be modest. I'm giving you no taffy, you deserve all the reputation you've got. Yes, sir, every rep of it. I may be partial to your sort of writing, but them's my sentiments. Say, tell me what's this I hear of you going into the preaching business. They tell me you are gladiatoorin' round the country as an evangelist, and ——."

At this point I climbed down into the smoking room.

An hour afterwards The Man from Chicago came to me and said: 'Say, I had a long talk with Old Si. I'm disappointed in him. He doesn't talk like he writes. In my opinion he is not a damn bit funny."

A Million Dollar Drink.

From the Philadelphia Press.

It isn't every young man who can indulge in a $1,000,000 drunk, but the son of Senator Fair, of Nevada, did it the other evening in Washington, when he tried to shoot ex-Representative Page, of California, because the latter refused to take a drink with him. Young Fair had been promised a cool $1,000,000 if he would go for a year without drinking, and had scored up seven months of the allotted time, but the temptation to go on a tear that would cost a round million was too glittering for his little mind, and he fell. Young Mr. Fair may never be a senator or a hero, but generations will rise up and point to him as a man who treated himself to one of the costliest drunks on record.

An Editor Sent Up for Contempt.

MILWAUKEE, Wis, February 8.—Edward Loew, city editor of the Arbiter Zeitung, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Sloan to thirty days labor in the house of correction for contempt of court in causing to be published libellous statements in connection with the trial of Paul Grothaus, an anarchist.

The Scotch Liberals.

EDINBURGH, February 8.—At a conference of the Scotch Liberal association here today, resolutions were adopted declaring in favor of reform in the laws, in favor of local self-government, the disestablishment of the church and state control of the liquor traffic. The conference voted confidence in Mr. Gladstone of the liberal party.

A Lay Criticism.

From the San Francisco Post.

General Sheridan's plan of defending our coasts by means of sunken forts and disappearing ordnance is in a fair way to be executed. The ordnance has been disappearing for some time, and the forts will sink at the first shot.

A Valuable Work of Art.

From the Burlington Hawkeye.

Mrs. Kidd, of Des Moines, owns an original of Domenichino, the subject being "St. Cecelia." It was purchased by the lady's father from an Italian priest who brought it to America with him. It is valued at $350,000.

Political Moral Reform.

From the Chicago Mail.

Mr. Blain is fifty-seven. It is said he would like to have the age of consent raised to '88.

Morning.

The hills seem to slumber in deep purple haze
That wrap them about like a pall;
And over tall parapets mountain mist drops
Her curtains with soft, noiseless fall.

The dark green of mountain pine melts into brown
Of newly plowed fields; the pale gold
Of full freighted grain with harmony seeks
To merge in the green of the wold.

A silence as deep as cold death holds the spot
Unbroken, save by murmurous stream,
Which sobs as it catches and tremblingly holds
On its breath dawn's roseate gleam.

Afar in the meadow-land lazy kine stand
Knee-deep in the blossoming clover;
And the sun sweetly penitent kisses day's lips,
As she calls him a negligent lover.
—Lollie Belle Wylie.

LYNCHED WITH PRAYER.

Ned Rice, a Gambler and Murderer, Dies to Congregational Music.

ON THE PLAINS, January 30.—The town of Fielding, or Fielden lies in a willow-bottom near the Rocky mountains. It contains between one and two hundred inhabitants and is comparitively new and obscure. On the plains there are cattle men who visit the place for supplies. The country is bare and forlorn, and at this time of the year the stinging winds whisk and whistle over the hard snow and down the ugly mountains. The fuel is sage brush of the plains and the scrubby cedars of the hills. The town has one business street, on which are cheerless shanties used as a "palace hotel," that is a shabby saloon; a general store, called the New York branch; a Chinese laundry, a butcher shop, called a "meat parlor," and two extra saloons, one of which has a pool table. The butcher can do a little blacksmith work and a clerk in "the New York branch" dispenses simple drugs and dirty sticks of candy.

A gust of religious enthusiasm struck the town during the fall, and as the piety interfered with only the more devilish pleasures of the community, there have been few backsliders. Some of the men went back from casino and old-maid to poker, while the elect and beautified resumed only euchre. A very few of the regenerate forsook the saloons, bought their whisky at "the New York ranch," and drank it in the breasts of their families. Dolly Colinda McGrew, a lady of doubtful quality, was counselled by some of the children of light to turn from the evil of her ways, but she was obdurate, and left the town, notwithstanding that a cowboy advised her to "stay and defy the prayin'-beats."

A few nights ago Ned Rice, as he was known in Fielding, came into town profusely armed, and tried to start a game. He has been wandering for years, under various names, from 'Frisco to Omaha, and even as far as St. Louis. His little game was more or less crooked, but before the autumn revival there were poker-players in Fielding who could not be cheated. They were now, however, praying for all mankind except the yellow heathen who ran the laundry. One of the brethren at a religious meeting prayed for a blessing upon white labor, and Ned, who could not get up a better game, and was at the meeting, said loudly, "That won't wash!" Two or three times he was heard to ejaculate "Amen!" in a tone which indicated that it did not come from a change of heart. A convert approached him and said: "Mr. Rice, we are not fairysees or fana-tics, and we like you as an old friend who has took away or left money here; but don't fetch no o-jum into this here shrine, d'ye hear me?"

Ned thereafter joined in the singing, with a good voice, but he disturbed the neophytes by keeping time with his feet. After the meeting he joined in the conversation, but was mystified by the change in the manner of the community, of whom a large majority had been converted, and he felt he owed somebody a grudge. He had been partially educated in his younger days in Kentucky and had been a reader of books, and now feeling humiliated he endeavored to offset the devoutness of the believers with vainglorious words of learning. He disdainfully looked around and asked for the grand gooroo, the high muck-amuck, "the illustrious gibe-ended, slab-sided, three-ply, gilt-edged and warranted-to-wash Melnheer Molock from Bagdad." There was a muss in his eye. He picked up a man's coat, and quoted Scripture to prove that he ought to give him his cloak also. He invited an unmarried "sister" to go to the Palace hotel shanty and have a meat-offering and a drink-offering, "and," said he, "I'll take a smoke-offering. He addressed the ladies as seraphims and the men as cheru-bums. When a young lady refused to go to the Palace and eat a whole can of oysters, he began to quote poetry—

Alonzo the brave was the name of the knight,
The maid was the fair Imogene.

Afterwards he went to "the New York branch" and listened to the gossip. Thence he went to the palace and sneeringly looked at a game of euchre played for fun. Some of the converts drank with him, but he was not propitiated. Finally he got up a cheap game with some of the unregenerate. There was no excitement in it. He drank freely and swore volubly. He became ugly and quarrelsome and called a man a liar. The man forgot that he was converted and knocked Ned down. All in a moment Ned jumped to his feet and shot the man through the head. Two or three bystanders seized, disarmed and bound him. A watch was placed over him and he sat tied in a chair all night.

The next morning a meeting was held and the debating was long and serious. It was decided that Ned Rice ought to die. The brother of the murdered man tried to shoot Ned, but the wiser men decided that he ought to have time to prepare himself. His hands being partially freed, he was given a Testament, which he read with great interest, but without sentiment. He spoke freely, but was unrepentant. He said: "You demoralized me with all this pritty business. You didn't give me time to get broke in. But I'll play Judge Lynch there a game of anything, whether I'm shot or hung. I'd rather be shot." Some of the brethren were in favor of shooting him, but some of the spiritual shepherds said that hanging was the usual deliberate way of sending a man above. Vainly he offered his horse and all his money to the church if they would let him die drunk, quoting Shakespeare: "We'll teach you to drink deep ere you depart." They offered him some wine, but he refused it, saying that he would never go back on "the old stuff."

It was decided to hang him by moonlight. There were one or two cottonwoods growing near the stream, and a limb was braced sufficiently to hold his weight. Before he left the palace several of the ladies sang a hymn, in which Ned joined. Several of them shed tears and he donated his horse to them for the purchase of hymn books. At the cottonwoods he was seated on his horse with a rope around his neck. Another hymn was sung, Ned adding his baritone. One of the men then prayed for the soul of the man who was about to ascend by descending, and another man delivered an address. Ned Rice was asked whether he had anything to say, and he replied that after all expenses were paid out of his own pocket he wished that the balance should go towards paying the expenses of the man whom he had shot. Then a low, mournful hymn was sung, one of the brethren pricked Ned's horse, and he swung off and died to slow music.

PUNISHING A DRUMMER.

Arrested for Not Paying His Tax---A Loss of Money.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., February 8.—C. A. Helfer, a commercial traveler, representing Hartley & Graham, of New York, was arrested here Monday night on a warrant charging him with violating the law imposing a license tax of $10 for the state and $5 for the county. He was found guilty this morning in the county court, and paid the fine and costs, amounting to fifty-five dollars. Immediately on his release he was re-arrested on a warrant sworn out by the officer who arrested him, charging him with bribery in offering the officer five dollars not to execute the first warrant of arrest. On the last charge he was bound over to await the action of the grand jury, giving bond for twenty-five dollars. The drummers' tax in Alabama is being vigorously collected.

THE MORMONS' SCHEME.

A Delegation on Their Way to Washington.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, February 8.—A strong Mormon lobby left here yesterday for Washington, to work against the Edmunds-Tucker bill. Among its members are, E. A. Smith, president of the council; W. W. Riler, speaker of the house in the last legislature; Mayor Armstrong, and other officials. The talk here is that they go as monogamous Mormons, prepared to give up polygamy provided the Mormons be not pressed, and that Utah be admitted as a state, after which they would do as they pleased. The Gentiles here are much discouraged at the delay, and begin to dread another failure of congress to assert itself against what they denominate Mormon measure.

Trying to Avoid the Race Issue.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 8.—[Special.]—The executive committee of the local board of trustees of the Chattanooga university, at their meeting today, adopted resolutions making a proposition to the Freedman's Aid society, which furnished most of the money to purchase the grounds for the university in this city and erect the handsome building thereon, that the local board of trustees would pay the said society $75,000 for the grounds and building, for the purpose of conducting the university under the auspices of the church. This proposition will probably be accepted, as a method of avoiding the unfortunate race question which the enemies of the university have raised for the purpose of injuring the school.

Indian Outrages in Mexico.

NOGALES, Ari., February 8.—The depredations recently committed in Mexico are charged to seven Apaches who escaped from Captain Lawton and are now known to be with Mexican desperadoes. In a recent encounter between Mexican authorities and ten outlaws, one outlaw was captured and subsequently shot, confessing that the band of which he was a member committed the outrages. The escaped Indians are reported to be quiet in the Sierra Madres.

Littleton Elected to the Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 8.—[Special.]—The special election today for a representative to fill the seat to which E. G. Connette was declared ineligible, resulted in the election of John J. Littleton, republican, editor of the National Review. There was very little interest taken. Only about one-fourth the usual vote was cast. Littleton's vote was double that of his democratic opponent.

Federal Aid to Education.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 8.—[Special.]—Governor Taylor's message is looked for with a great deal of interest. A gentleman who claims to know intimated to your representative that the governor would come out strongly in favor of federal aid to education.

OUR FISHING RIGHTS:

THE QUARREL BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

President Cleveland Sends in the Correspondence Which Has Taken Place in Regard to the Canadian Outrages on American Vessels—Mr. Phelps and Lord Iddesleigh.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The president today sent to the house in answer to the resolution introduced by Mr. Belmont copies of the correspondence which has taken place since the 8th of last month and up to the present time between the department of state and the government of Great Britain. It is voluminous and upon the same line as that published in December. In a letter to Minister Phelps from the earl of Iddesleigh, dated November 30 last, on the question of the North American fisheries, it is stated her majesty's government earnestly desires some equitable settlement of the controversy, and that it is with feelings of disappointment that there is not found in the previous note from Mr. Phelps any indication of a wish on the part of the United States government to enter upon negotiations, based on the principle of mutual concessions, but rather a suggestion that some ad interim construction of the terms of the existing treaty should be reached, which might for the present remove a chance of dispute." The communications subjects the desire of the British government to leave points of technical detail and construction in the treaty and fishery law for the consideration of a commission properly constituted to examine them.

On December 16th Lord Iddesleigh, in a communication to Minister Phelps, transmits the apology of the Canadian government for having hauled down the flag of the "Marion Grimes." Alluding to the seizure of the "Everett Steel," Lord Iddesleigh says:

"Her majesty's government greatly regret that the incidents alluded to should occur, and they can only renew the assurances conveyed to you in my note of the 30th ult., that whilst firmly resolved to uphold the undoubted treaty rights of her majesty's north American subjects in regard to the fisheries, they will also equally maintain the undoubted rights of the United States fishermen to obtain shelter in Canadian ports under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their abusing the privileges reserved to them by the treaty."

The most interesting and most important document in the series is a letter from Minister Phelps to Lord Salisbury, dated January 16th, some extracts from which are here given:

"It seems now very important that before the commencement of another fishing season, a distinct understanding should be reached between the United States government and that of her majesty relative to the course to be pursued by the Canadian authorities to American vessels. It is not without surprise, that I have read Lord Iddesleigh's remark in the note above mentioned, referring to the treaty of 1818, that her majesty's government have not as yet been informed in what respect the construction placed on that instrument by the government of the United States, differs from their own. Had his lordship perused more attentively my note to his predecessor in office, Lord Rosebury, under date of June 2, 1886, to which reference was made in my note to Lord Iddesleigh of September, 1886, I think he couldn't have failed to apprehend distinctly the construction of that treaty for which the government of the United States contended, and the reasons and arguments on which it is founded. I have again to respectfully refer your lordship to my note to Lord Roseburry of June 2, 1886, for a very full and, I hope clear, exposition of the ground taken by the United States government on that point. It is unnecessary to repeat it and I am unable to add to it. I reply to the observation in my note to Lord Iddesleigh of September 11th, 1886, on the point whether such discussion should be sustained in these cases until the result of judicial proceedings in respect to them should be made known, a proposition to which, as I stated in my note, the United States government is unable to accede."

His lordship cites in support of it some language of Mr. Fish when secretary of state of the United States addressed to the United States consul-general at Montreal in May, 1870. From the view of Mr. Fish the United States government has no disposition nor occasion to dissent, but it can not regard it as in any way applicable to the present cases. It is true, beyond question, that when a private vessel is seized for an alleged infraction of the laws of the country, in which the seizures take place, and the fact of infraction and exact legal construction of the local statutes claimed to be transgressed, is not disputed and in process of determination by a proper tribunal, the government to which vessel belongs will not interfere in advance of such a determinatin and before acquiring the information on which it depends, and especially when it is not yet informed whether the conduct of the officers making the seizure will not be repudiated by the government under which he acts, so that interference will not be necessary. This is all, in fact, that was stated by Mr. Fish on that occasion.

Mr. Phelps quotes from Mr. Fish's note at some length and then proceeds as follows:

"But in the present case the facts constituting the alleged infraction by the vessel seized are not in dispute, except some circumstances of alleged aggravation not material to the validity of the seizure. The original ground of the seizure was the purchase by the master of the vessel of a small quantity of bait from the inhabitants of Nova Scotia, to be used in fishing. This purchase is not denied by the owners of the vessel, and the United States government insisted. first, such an act is not in violation of the treaty of 1818, and second, that no then existing statute in Great Britian or Canada authorized any proceedings against a vessel for such act, even if it could be regarded as in violation of the treaty and no such statute has been as yet produced in response to the charge brought against the "Adams" as on which many other vessels have been seized—that of a technical violation of the customs act in omitting to report to the customhouse, though having no business. In some instances where the vessel seized was not within several miles of the port. The United States government claims, whilst not admitting that omission, to report was even technical transgression of the act, that even if it were, no harm having been done or intended the proceedings against the vessel for an inadvertance of that sort were in a high degree harsh, unreasonable and unfriendly, especially as for many years no such effect had been given to the act in respect to fishing vessels, and no previous notice of a change in its construction has been promulgated. It seems apparent, therefore that the cases in question as they are to be considered between the two governments present no points on which the decisions of the courts of Nova Scotia need to be awaited or would be material; nor is it any longer open to the United States government to expect that the cases complained of will (as stated by Mr. Fish in the dispatch above quoted) be repudiated, because they have been so many times repeated as to constitute a regular system of procedure; have been directed and approved by the Canadian government and have been in no wise disapproved or restrained by her majesty's government, though repeatedly protested against on the part of the United States. It is therefore to her majesty's government alone that the United States government can look for consideration and redress. It cannot consent to become, directly or indirectly, a party to the proceedings complained nor to await their termination before the questions involved between the two governments have been dealt with. These questions appear to the United States government to stand upon higher ground and to be determined, in a larger part at least, on a very different construction from those upon which the courts of Nova Scotia must proceed in the pending litigation."

Mr. Phelps then refers to Lord Iddesleigh's comment upon his (Mr. Phelps) failure to reply to the arguments and points in controversy contained in the report of the Canadian minister of marine and fisheries. On this point Mr. Phelps says, in effect, that the controversy of the United States was with Great Britain and not with Canada, and inasmuch as Great Britain had declined to discuss the question pending the trial in Canada of cases against sundry seized vessels, he could have no discussion with an officer of the Canadian government.

Mr. Phelps then proceeds to say the United States government is not able to concur favorably in the view taken by Lord Iddesleigh of the efforts of the Canadian government to promote a friendly negotiation. That conduct of the government has been directed to the obtaining of a revision of the existing treaty, cannot be doubted; but its efforts have been of such a character as to preclude the prospect of successful negotiation, so long as they continue, and seriously to endanger the friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain. Aside from the question as to the right of American vessels to purchase bait in Canadian ports, such construction has been given to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain as to amount almost to a declaration of complete non-intercourse. The usual comity between nations has been refused in their cases, and in one instance at least the ordinary offices of humanity, a treaty of friendship and amity, which in return for very important concessions by the United States to Great Britain, reserved to American vessels certain specific privileges has been construed to exclude them from all other intercourse, common to civilized life and common to maritime usages among nations not at war, as well as from the right to touch and trade accorded to all other vessels. And, aside from any question arising from a construction of the treaty provisions of the customs house act, regulations have been systematically enforced against American vessels for alleged petty technical violation of legal requirements, in a measure so unreasonable, unfriendly and unjust as to render the privileges conferred by the treaty practically nugatory. * * *

Since the receipt of Lord Iddesleigh's notes the United States government has learned, with grave regret, that her majesty's assent has been given to an act of the parliament of Canada, passed at its late session, entitled "an act, further to amend an act respecting fishing by foreign vessels." By the provisions of this act any foreign ship, vessel, or boat, whether engaged in fishing or not found within any harbor in Canada or within three miles of any of coasts, bays, or creeks of Canada, may be brought into port by any of the officers or persons mentioned in the act; her cargo searched and her master examined on oath touching the cargo and voyage.

It is quite unnecessary to point out what grave embarrassments may arise in the relations between the United States and Great Britain under such administration as is reasonable to be expected of the extraordinary provisions of that act and its amendment, which it is not necessary at this time to comment upon. It will be her majesty's government to determine how far its sanction and support will be given to further proceedings such as the United States government have now repeatedly complained of and have ground to apprehend, may be continued by the Canadian authorities. It was with an earnest desire of obviating impending difficulty and of preventing collisions and dispute until such time as a permanent understanding between the governments could be reached, that I suggested on the part of the United States in my note to Lord Iddesleigh of September 11th, 1886, that an "ad interim" construction of the terms of the treaty might be agreed on to be carried out by instructions to be given on both sides, without prejudice to ultimate claims of either and terminable at the pleasure of either. In an interview I had the honor to have with his lordship, in which this suggestion was discussed, I derived the impression that he regarded it with favor. An outline of such an arrangement was therefore subsequently prepared by the United States government, which, at the request of Lord Iddesleigh, was submitted to him; but I observed with some surprise that in his note of November 30th last, his lordship refers to this proposal made in my note of the 11th of September, as a proposition that her majesty's government would temporarily abandon the exercise of treaty rights which they claim and which they conceived to be indisputable. In view of the very grave questions which exist as to the extent of those rights in respect to which the views of United States government differ so widely from those insisted upon by her majesty's government, it does not seem to me an unreasonable proposal that the two governments by temporary and mutual concession without prejudice should endeavor to reach some mutual ground of "ad interim" construction by which the existing friendly relations may be preserved until some permanent treaty arrangement may be made. The reasons why a revision of treaty of 1818 could now in opposition of the United States government be hopefully undertaken, and which are set forth in my note to Lord Iddesleigh of September 2d, increased in force since that note was written. I again respectfully commend the proposal mentioned to the consideration of her majesty's government.

AGARIC OR NO AGARIC.

The Wine Room Men Undecided Whether to Sell or How to Sell It.

"Agaric, please," said an Atlantian yesterday, throwing his hand upon a wine room counter.

"Eh?" remarked the man behind the counter in surprise.

"Agaric, drink agaric, that's what I want."

"Well, we don't sell it any more," answered the white apron man.

"Then what am I to call for?"

"We keep peach and honey; now try it."

"Try it? I just guess I will. If there's anything I love better than agaric it is peach brandy and honey. Put 'em up please and take one with me."

"Peach brandy? We don't keep peach brandy. We keep cider—peach cider."

"Cider, eh? Peach cider? Can't I get an agaric? I have learned to love that truck."

"Nary agaric, nary peach brandy. Have a peach cider and honey if you want it."

"Well, give me peach and honey then."

The man behind the white apron set up the glass and the man in front of the counter swallowed it, or rather swallowed the contents, and as the glass went back to the counter there was no peach—cider and honey in it.

During the afternoon it was currently reported that the wineroom men had all agreed to hold a meeting and discuss the situation. A CONSTITUTION reporter heard of the contemplated meeting and tried to run it down. Several of the wineroom men were seen and asked about the meeting, but no one seemed disposed to talk. Finally one of the men said:

"If we had a meeting, it was private, and no one outside has any business to ask about it."

"Well, did you meet?"

"I have told you that it was none of your business."

"Another question, please. You have quit selling agaric?"

"Why should I?"

"'Cause the counsel has passed a law to that effect."

"No, they haven't."

"Eh?"

"I said no, they haven't, and they ha——"

"Why, they did Monday afternoon, and ——"

"No, indeed, There's where you are too swift. If you will think a minute, you will see that the committee submitted the ordinance doing away with agaric and then a majority and minority report."

"Well?"

"Well, the majority report was against the ordinance and the minority for it. The majority report was lost and the miuority carried."

"Yes, and that killed the agaric."

"No, indeed, there's where you are too fast again. To adopt a report on anything is all good, but to make the ordinance on which the report is submitted a law the ordinance must be voted on as well as the report, and that wasn't done."

"Well are you going on selling?"

"I guess I'll sell agaric still. I telegraphed Mayor Cooper today asking him whether the law had passed or not, and he wired me back that it had not become a law yet. Therefore I shall sell agaric for a day or two anyhow."

A LITTLE GAME OF DRAW.

How a Michigan Tanner Lost Over $800 With Cards.

Mr. Robert L. McKenzie, a prominent tanner, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, came to Atlanta night before last and left here last night. He went away about $800 poorer than when he came. How he was impoverished is not exactly known, but it is believed, notwithstanding his disclaimer, that he fell a victim to certain card-sharps from Memphis, who came to the city with him and took their departure on an early morning train yesterday.

A reporter heard of the affair and hunted Mr McKenzie up to ascertain from him the particulars of the transaction. He was found sitting in the waiting room at the depot and the reporter approached him and said:

"This is Mr. McKenzie, I believe."

"Yes, sir," was the short reply.

"Well, Mr. McKenzie, I understand you have fallen a victim to card sharpers and have been swindled out of a large sum of money," ventured the newspaper man.

"You are misinformed, sir," rejoined Mr. McKenzie, somewhat warmly, "there is no truth in the report."

"But," persisted the news gatherer, my information comes pretty straight and I should like for you to tell me how it happened."

"Well, what I want to know, is the matter out Is it known and talked about?" nervously asked Mr. McKenzie.

"Yes, sir, it is, and it is rumored you were beaten out of a big amount of money."

"I am about to leave the city and I don't mind telling you that I lost some few hundred dollars in a game of poker played at one of the private houses in this city. To be exact my losses amount to some $873. I was invited by two friends from Tennessee—sporting men, it is true, but perfect gentlemen, nevertheless — I was invited by them to take a hand in a game of poker. We met at a private residence. The name of the owner I will not tell. The game was a perfectly square one and what I lost I lost fairly. I never kick about money I lose at cards. I can afford to lose several thousands and still be ahead of the game."

"Do you object to telling the names of those with whom you played?"

"Yes, most decidedly. I will say nothing more on the subject. My only object in telling you what I have is to prevent you from giving publication to all sorts of wild rumors. Good night, sir."

This closed the interview, and Mr. McKenzie entered the passenger coach as the reporter moved away.

AT MIDNIGHT ROLL CALL.

A Boy Breaks a Window—A Crazy Woman's Work—Arrested on a Warrant.

Reno Jackson, a negro boy, took part in a rock battle yesterday afternoon on Peters street and hurled a large stone through one of the large plates of glass in De Foor's store. The boy ran away as the glass rattled about the pavement. The affair was reported to Patrolmen Barnes and Mercer, who arrested Jackson. At police headquarters the boy was locked up and booked for disorderly conduct and throwing rocks. Subsequently he was booked for malicious mischief. The boy will be tried in police court this morning.

THOUGHT TO BE CRAZY.

Lizzie Grant, a colored woman, was soliciting alms on Peachtree street yesterday, in a disorderly manner. Patrolman Whitly arrested her and took her to the stationhouse, where the charge of disorderly conduct was placed opposite the woman's name. It is thought the woman is crazy.

THE AUTREY LIQUOR CASE.

The case against Autrey, who runs a wineroom at 76 Broad street, for selling liquor, and which was to have been tried in police court yesterday morning, will be heard today.

HE WAS MADE GIVE BOND.

Remus Jones, the young man who was found with a bundle of money, a pistol and a load of agaric, was fined five dollars in police court yesterday morning and made give a fifty dollar bond for carrying concealed weapons.

Purify your blood, tone up the system and regulate the digestive organs by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

SIGNALING BY A COUGH.

The Way Angelina Keeps Edwin to His P's and Q's.

From the New Orleans States.

A clever writer in an exchange, who has evidently "been there," and made a close study of the domestic signal service says: "In domestic signaling coughs do a great deal. They have as many meanings as flags have colors, positions and forms. There is a short little dry cough of warning, like that which Angelina gives. That dry, short little cough means everything in the way of warning, rebuke, hinderance. It is the most important of domestic signals, always hanging at the masttop, waiting for the faintest breath of wind to show itself unmistakably. If Edwin be paying too much attention to Mrs. Anybody or Miss Someone, Angelina coughs, and the conjugal convict at once remembers the chain and bullet, as it is intended he should. If he be talking too much or not talking enough, or if he be beginning one of those long, prosy stories of his—stories as bad, to Angelina way of thinking, as the shorter and ruder anecdotes—she coughs again, and he pulls up short—that chain a little galling his ankle, and the bullet more than a little fettering his step and shortening his stride. If he will not attend to the signaling of her eyes and leave a company where she is bored, she coughs pretty loudly—this time as if she had incipient bronchitis lurking about her larynx—and Edwin respects the unspoken order and obeys its direction. He understands the whole code from A to Z, and like a well-trained dog or clever trick horse, does as the whip points and the voice indicates.

PAVEMENT PARAGRAPHS.

Justice Landrum was too ill yesterday to hold court.

Henceforth dogs will not be allowed to enter Grant park.

Lee White, a suspect, was run in last night by Patrolman Moon.

A party of ten New York people are staying at the Kimball house.

The United States court has adjourned until the 21st of this month.

Charles Glascoe was placed in jail last night, charged with being a suspect.

A large number of administrators qualified yesterday before Ordinary Calhoun.

Judge Van Epps is rapidly disposing of the criminal cases on the docket of the city court.

Mr. James S. Duffy, of Chicago, thinks of establishing a branch of his soap manufactory in Atlanta.

George Dean, charged with larceny from the house, was committed to jail yesterday morning by Justice Manning.

Tom Cox was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Charles Moore, charging him with assault and battery.

Mrs. Mary L. Buck, of Camden, N. J., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Marks, near the corner of Whitehall and Mitchell streets.

Georgia Martin was arrested yesterday in Abbott street, charged with disorderly conduct. She was fined $10.75 by Recorder Anderson.

Electric bells have been placed in the office of the clerk of the superior court, connecting with all the other offices in the courthouse.

Near the exposition mills, yesterday morning, Mr. Charles B. Davis killed a pet dog which gave signs of being mad. Only a few days ago he was offered $25 for the dog.

On the 19th of January Emma Long and Mamie Dake were arrested on the charge of disorderly condnct. Yesterday they were sentenced by Recorder Anderson to pay a fine of $10.75 each.

United States Deputy Marshals McDonald and Strong made a raid yesterday on an illicit distillery in Towns county and arrested the owner, Bright Lovel, who was committed to jail in default of bail.

Mr. Moultrie, the agent of the "Bendix Sisters," received a telegram last night instructing him to cancel all dates in the south, owing to the death of Pinta, one of the sisters, at Omaha, yesterday morning.

At the private boarding house of Mrs. C. D. Smith, No. 22 Houston street, there was given a very pleasant social entertainment last night. A fine band of music was in attendance, and dancing was indulged in until a late hour of the night

In Rabun county, day before yesterday, United States Deputy Marshal Grant captured Peter Jamison on the charge of working in an illicit distillery, and he was taken before the United States commissioner at Gainesville. In default of bail he was committed to jail.

Mr. J. N. Landrum, a well known resident of Atlanta, died yesterday morning about half-past six o'clock of acute pneumonia. His brother, Judge S. H. Landrum, who nursed him during his illness, was attacked yesterday with the same disease in an agravated form. Last night he was regarded by his physicians as being in a precarious condition. Mr. John N. Landrum's funeral will occur this morning at 11 o'clock from his late residence, No. 288 West Peachtree street.

PERSONAL.

FINE Roe Shad at Donehoo's. 2t

JUDGE HILLYER and family have returned from Cincinnati.

STAMPS for sale at CONSTITUTION. Business office open all day. tf

MR. C. B. WOODEN, a prominent resident of Albany, is at the Kimball.

CAPTAIN T. S. MATHEWS, of Savannah, spent yesterday in the city.

MISS EULA MADDOX has returned home from a visit to Columbus, Ga.

MISS JENNIE REAMER, a society young lady of Cincinnati, is visiting relatives in Atlanta.

MR. J. V. MARKS, representing the Western World, of Kansas City, was in Atlanta yesterday.

MESSRS. E. MOORE and W. B. Pringle, two prominent Charlestonians, are registered at the Kimball.

MR. CECIL GABBETT, general manager of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, was in the city yesterday.

J. W. CHASTAIN and W. B. Alexander, two prominent citizens of Alabama, are guests at the Markham house.

MR. ROBERT G. ERWIN, of the firm of Chisholm & Erwin, of Savannah, is in the city attending the supreme court.

MRS. E. P. CHAMBERLIN and her daughters, who have been visiting relatives in Cuthbert, returned to Atlanta yesterday morning.

COLONEL JOHN H. SEALS has been very seriously ill for a week, with a stubborn abscess arising in the head. His faithful physician, Dr. Joe Carter, is giving him every attention. He is considerably better, but not able to be out of bed.

AT THE KIMBALL: D H Pope, Albany, Ga; A Henlein, M Simon, New York; J W McMillan, Kansas City, Neb; J P Phillips, Louisville, R H Evans, N Y; R S McGuire, Baltimore; G J Wright, J W Walters, R H Hobbs, W F Jones, Albany, Ga; Chas Crandall, Md; Lyman Dana, St Louis; C B Wooten, Albany, Ga; Geo W. White, West Point, Ga; E R Alexanders, Nashville; T E Massengale, Norwood, Ga; E Moore, Charleston, S C M A L Frank, Baltimore, C B. Coffin, New York E House, Chicago; F M Turner, New York; E S Robbins, New York; R G Erwin, Savannah, Ga.; Sames C Elmore, Boston; F S Woolbridge, New York; H D Mouldo, New York; A R Reab, Augusta; W B Pringhe, Charleston, SC.; W J Orr, Richmond, Va.; J P Sullyroal, Piedmont, S C.; A M Halstein, Cincinnati; G P Kirtland, Greenville, S C.; J M Sullivan, Bermingham; W H Hawley, London, England; A Loper, London, England; Dr. H G Wilson, London, England; J E Cox, Griffin, Ga. Jas G Cone, Jr., Cincinnati; Sam Miller, Baltimore; Rutherford King, New York; Raff Sims, Georgia; H H Derigherty, D M Walke, Baltimore; D E Livermore, Chicago; A D Irving, New York; L R Warren, Augusta; S H Jacobs, Chicago; Mrs Sarah E Perkins, Morris, Ill; L H Hudson and wife, Danville, Ky; M H Robinson, New York; S N Newell, Cincinnati; N R Turner, Philadelphia; S S Eustice, Richmond; P W Brown, New York; Frank H Tyner, agent Lilly Clay Co; P C Perkins and wife, Milwaukee; W A Horning, Corning, N Y; R M Bain, New York; John M Way, wife and daughter, Boston; R B Nash, Durham, N C; Chas E Soria, Cincinnati; A B Terry, New York: John T White, Chicago; G T Rock, Iowa; Wiley Patterson and wife, Chattanooga; Julian Eishburn, South Carolina; J Schewr, Cartersville; R S Storrs, J H Astruck, M Frank, New York; M S Ware, Marshallville; Miss Minnie Stafford and maid, Rome; B B Lynch, Baltimore; James E Minor, Henry D Purray, Hugh Ferrigan, L C Veach, New York City Lawrence G O'Brien, James H Lyon, L E McConnell, S F Boggs, New York; C J West, Cincinnati; J C Myers, J P Taut, Newberry, S C; A E Smith and wife, Brooklyn; E S Edge, Athens, Ga; B A Storall, Augusta; J F Hendricks, Georgia.

Death of Detective Hulligan.

CLEVELAND, O., February 8.—Detective Hulligan, one of the police officers assaulted by desperadoes at Ravenna, died this morning. He leaves a widow and four children.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa.

Unlike other cocoas or chocolates, it is not greasy, and though containing all the nutriment of the richest cocoa bean, it is so prepared that it will not disturb digestion and makes a delicious table drink. All druggists and grocers keep it. 2d or 5p mon wed sun

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street New York.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

LANDRUM The friends and acquaintances of John N Landrum, J. A. Landrum, Judge S. H. Landrum, S. P. Landrum, and Mrs. N. S. Jackson, are invited to attend the funeral of John N. Landrum from his late residence, No. 288 West Peachtree street, this morning at 11 o'clock.

DUNLAP—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. C. Dunlap, Mr. Sam. C. Dunlap and Mr. John G. Dunlap are invited to attend the funeral services of Mrs. J. C. Dunlap, this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. The services will be conducted from the residence 260 E. Cain street. Burial in Oakland Cemetery.

OBITUARY.

STILES—Clifford, son of Dr. C. A. Stiles, died after a brief illness at his father's residence on Ivy street, yesterday morning. He will be buried in Savannah today.

Frank X. Bliley, John F. Barclay
D. G. WYLIE & CO.,
Embalmers,
Undertakers and Funeral Directors.
26 W. Alabama street. Telephone 788.
fol fun no

OPERA HOUSE!

Wednesday and Thursday, February 9 and 10. | Special Thursday Matinee at 2:30.

Special engagement of America's Greatest Actress,

MRS. D. P. BOWERS

SUPPORTED BY

MR. JOS. WHEELOCK

And her own Company, in a strong Repertoire.

Wednesday Night, | ELIZABETH.
Thursday Matinee. | Lady Audley's Secret.
Thursday Night. | MARIE STUART.

Her own version, expressly written for Mrs. Bowers by the late Edmond Falconer, and different from all others.

Prices; $1, 50c and 25c. Reserved seats at Miller's.

Friday and Saturday, February 11 and 12. } { Saturday Matinee 2:30.

The charming operatic commedienne,

ANNIE PIXLEY,

In two of her most successful plays,

Friday Night and Matinee, } The Deacon's Daughter

A Comedy Drama by A. C. Gunter, the author of Prince Karl, etc., etc., etc.

Saturday Night, } M'LISS!!!

In both plays Annie Pixley will appear in a choice selection of new songs, sparkling medleys, charming dances. and handsome costumes.

Prices, $1, 50c, 25c. Reserved seats at Miller's.
feb 6 8 9 10 11 12

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.
WATCHES DIAMONDS
Jewelry Silverware
47 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, — GA.

UNDERWRITNRS' SALE!

ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1887, AT AUGUSTA, Ga., about seven hundred bales of repacked cotton will be offered for sale for account of whom it may concern—Salvage from Phinizy & Co.'s warehouse. 2t 5p n r m

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS having demands against G. J. Foreacre, late of Fulton county, Ga., to present them to us, properly made out, within the time prescribed by law, so as to show their character and amount; and all persons indebted to said deceased are hereby notified to make immediate payment. This February 8th, 1887.

DELIA H. FOREACRE, Administratrix,
W. W. FOREACRE, Administrator.
Feb 9 d 6t wed

CURE FOR THE DEAF

PECK'S PATENT IMPROVED CUSHIONED EAR DRUMS perfectly restore the hearing, and perform the work of the natural drum. Invisible, comfortable and always in position. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. Send for illustrated book with testimonials, FREE. Address or call on F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, New York. Mention this paper.
apr29—d1y wed fri mon wky

Big G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction. MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the oildom. A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa. Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

CURRY, JACOBS & CO., AGENTS, ATLANTA, GA.

CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR BAKING POWDER

Is the perfect baking powder.

We are analyzing all the Cream of Tartar used in the manufacture of CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR BAKING POWDER, and we hereby certify that it is practically chemically pure—testing as high as 99.95 per cent. and not less than 99.50 per cent.

From a hygienic point of view we regard CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR BAKING POWDER as the ideal baking powder, composed as it is of pure Grape Cream of Tartar and pure Bicarbonate of Soda.

STILLWELL & GLADDING,
Chemists to the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

New York, Nov. 25, 1884.

PETER LYNCH,

95 Whitehall & 7 Mitchell Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

IN ADDITION TO HIS USUAL LARGE AND well assorted stock of Groceries, Cigars, Tobaccos and Snuff, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, Ammunition, etc., etc., is just now receiving and has on hand Eastern Seed Irish Potatoes, such as Early Rose, Early Goodrich, Peerless, Beauty of Hebron, White and Yellow Onion Sets, Clover, Grass and Millet Seed, Early Seed Corn of ten different kinds, English Peas, Beans and small Garden Seeds. In connection with such he sells and handles pure Port, Sherry, Angelica, Scuppernong, Blackberry, Catawba and other brands of Domestic Wines. To all of which he invites his old and new friends and customers to come and examine and price.
PETER LYNCH, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 1st, 1887.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the name and style of Langston Woodson this day expires by limitation.
GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, Special,
THOS. L. LANGSTON, } General
STEWART F. WOODSON } Partners.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 1st, 1887.

A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, EXPIRING DEcember 31st, 1888, has this day been formed by the undersigned for the purpose of carrying on a general commission, wholesale grocery and cotton factorage business, under the firm name of Langston & Woodson. George W. Williams is the special partner, and has contributed $150,000 capital to the common stock.
GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, Special,
THOS. L. LANGSTON, } General
STEWART F. WOODSON } Partners

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—GORDON PRESSMAN AT 26 BROAD st. Good wages for competency. Apply early.

WANTED—A "MAKE-READY" and feeder for a platen presses. The right man can get a permanent situation. Apply at once. Delbridge Printing Co., corner Pryor and Mitchell sts.

WANTED—BY A NEW YORK IMPORTING AND jobbing tea house, a first class salesman for the southern states; none but men of experience and having an established trade need apply. Address with full particulars and written references, Daniel Ellis Woodhull, New York city.

MAN—TO TAKE AN OFFICE AND REPRESENT a manufacturer; $50 per week, small capital required. Address, with stamp, Box 70, West Acton, Mass. feb6—5t sat wed

WE WANT YOU—A LIVE, ENERGETIC MAN or woman needing profitable employment to represent us in every county. Salary $75 per month and expenses, or a large commission on sales if preferred. Good staple, every one buys. Outfit and particulars free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass. sep 18 sa we 6m

TWO MEN TO TRAVEL IN GEORGIA AND Alabama. Good position with liberal pay to those furnishing satisfactory reference. Parties experienced at canvassing preferred. Address for three days, enclosing stamp for reply, Southern Litery Union, Box 423, Atlanta, Ga. su wed

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A YOUNG MAN; writes good hand; smart, willing to work hard and cheap; can give satisfaction as clerk or assistant bookkeeper, Address "Necessity," care Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. 9 7t

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS FOR ASSESSment life insurance. Plan simple and easily worked; cost moderate; old persons not debarred merely because of old age; most liberal terms to agents. Address, Equitable Mutual Benefit Society, No. 18 E. Fayette street, Baltimore, Md.

MEMOIRS OF GENERAL R. E. LEE, BY GEN'LS Long and Wright. The best selling book of the year. Good agents wanted. Best terms. W. F. Morse, general southern agent, 7½ N. Broad st., Atlanta, and Washington, D. C. tu th sa su

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL FAST SELLING article, (patented) in Georgia. Experience and reference required. Address, F. A. Hubka, 730 and 732 S. Halsted, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO RENT A furnished room in private residence. Address "H." Constitution office. wed fri sun

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT A SECOND HAND brick machine, six horse power. Address, L. H. Turner, Elberton, Ga. sat mon wed

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD NO 1 SHINGLES, C. L Laths, C, L framing lumber, on track in Atlanta. W. S. Bell.

FOR SALE—AT HARD PAN PRICES, SASH doors, blinds, mouldings, rough and dressed lumber, shingles and laths. W. S. Bell. 1w

LOST.

LOST—BOOK CONTAINING LAND PAPERS made to J. C. Hudson and S. W. Hudson, and other papers, including two receipts. Leave at this office and charges will be paid.

LOST—TWELVE CERTIFICATES OF THE Thurmond Car Coupler stock were lost at the Kimball House in January last. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery. W. H. Thurmond, Forsyth, Ga., or W. E. Reagan, at house of M. C. & J. F. Kiser, Atlanta, Ga. 10t

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$200 WILL BUY A NEW BUSINESS FOR Atlanta, Macon or Savannah. Large cash profits daily. Business fully protected seventeen years. No competition. Address H. H., Constitution office.

CANDAY FACTORY FOR SALE—CALL AT 99 Whitehall. 3t

FIRE INSURANCE—AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUnity for an active young man to buy an interest in an established Fire Insurance Agency. Address in confidence, with city references, V. X. Mercator, P. O., Atlanta, Ga. wed sun

FOR SALE—ONE THIRD INTEREST IN SASH, door and blind factory with lumber yard attached. Last year's net profits eight thousand dollars. For particulars address W N, P O box 315, Atlanta, Ga. d1w

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—FOUR COPIES OF THE NEW Atlanta City Directory, price $5 per copy. Apply to W. J. Campbell, Mgr. Constitution Job Office. tf

FOR SALE—Machinery.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BAND SAW IN first-class order; sold only because the room it occupies is wanted for other purposes. A bargain can be had in this saw. It can be seen in operation. Apply at the Constitution office. tf

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDING—MR. AND MRS. J. T. REDDING, No. 67 Ivy st., corner Wheat st. car line; central; house newly papered and furnished. Terms reasonable to couples, or young men and day boarders. 12t

GOOD BOARD—LARGE ROOMS, HOT AND cold bath; central; No. 9 Houston street; terms reasonable.

AUCTION SALES.

SEND YOUR GOODS, HORSES, ETC., TO OLCOTT & Co., the best auction house in the city—11 North Broad street. feb2-1m

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—AT EDGEWOOD, GA., 20 ACRE well improved land, beautifully located, fronting on Georgia railroad. Apply at 87 Decatur st. sun wed

FOR SALE—THREE SPLENDID LOTS, EACH 43x150 feet on McDaniel street, half a square from Whitehall street car line. Apply to Dr. C. A. Wilson, 98 S Pryor st. 1w 7t

BUY YOU A HOME—FRIERSON & SCOTT WILL sell you a home on monthly, quarterly or annual payment. Call and see them at their office in the Kimball house. tf

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Colonel P. W. Alexander in Marietta, Ga. For terms apply to M. G. Whitlock, Marietta, or George H. Fontaine, Columbus, Ga. 1 mo

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, etc

G. W. ADAIR—RENTS! RENTS! RENTS! I have had several new consignments of stores, residences and offices this week, which adds to my attractive rent list. Several choice central stores, suitable for wholesale and retail dry goods, groceries or any other business. Nice residences on good streets, small cottages in suburbs and in West End. A very large list of offices and sleeping rooms in Chamberlin, Boynton & Co. building, Chamber of Commerce building, Centennial building, H. A. Fuller & Son building, on Alabama street, and the Grant building, on Marietta and in other buildings on nearly every central street. If you want to rent come in and I will go with you and show you around. Landlords having property vacant and wanting to rent it, come in and see me. G. W. Adair, 5 Kimball house, Wall street. Telephone 79.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

ROOMS FOR RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at 18 Wheat street. 2t

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

THE WELL KNOWN STAND OF ELAM JOHNson & Co., No. 12 Decatur st., for rent cheap. Apply to Dr. C. T. Brockett, 75½ Peachtree st.

FOR SALE—HORSES, WAGONS, ETC.

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS AND BUGGIES, HOME made, cheaper than ever. Repairing fine carriages a specialty. W. C. Spence, 81 and 83 Decatur street. su wd fr.

WAGONS.—ALL KINDS—HEAVY DRAYS &C. First class. Cheaper than ever. N. C. Spence, 81 and 83 Decatur street. su.wd. fr.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—FINE LARGE BAY horse. Also buggy and harness if desired. No cause for selling, only have no use for them. Inquire of Patterson & Bowden, 18 Loyd st. tf

PERSONAL.

A FIRST-CLASS SNAKE—MR. E. W. ALLRED, of Pickens county brought to the city a large rattle snake which is petrified, and is firmly imbeded in a rock weighing several hundred pounds. Mr. Allred claims to have the eighth wonder of the world and says he will exhibit it at McGhee & Maddox's store on Alabama street, charging a small admission fee. The snake is so plain in the rock that Mr. James Kinkendall, who found it, fired several shots at it, endeavoring to shoot what he thought was a live snake.

BUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFACtion from the use of our "Ironclad" notes, which waive homestead rights and all the exemptions. We now send, post paid, the above described note, 100 in a book, for 40c., or a book of 50 for 25c. We have also the above form with seven lines blank for taking a mortgage, which we call an "Ironclad note with mortgage clause." We send these, post paid, 100 in a book, for 60c.; 50 in a book for 35c. Address the Constitution. d&wy-tf

LANDLORD LIENS—THE BEST FORM—SENT post paid to any address for 50c. for a tablet of 50, or 85c. for 100. Address the Constitution. d&wy-tf.

WE SEND BY MAIL POSTPAID TO ANY ADdress the simplest and best forms of plain warranty land deeds, quit claim deeds, blank mortgages and blank bonds for title at the following prices: 1 blank 5 cents; 3 blanks 10 cents; 1 dozen blanks 30 cents; 100 blanks $1.50. Address The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. tf

A NICE BOOK CONTAINING 100 RECEIPTS OR drafts will be sent postpaid to any address upon the receipt of 25 cents by The Constitution. tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LEND ON CITY PROPERTY, LONG time, 8 per cent. Address "Security," this office.

MONEY TO LOAN—LOANS MADE ON LIFE endowment and tontine insurance policies at reasonable rates. Same also purchased. Address, enclosing stamp for reply, to P. O. box 148, Atlanta, Ga. su we

E. P. McBURNEY, 15 NORTH BROAD STREET, loans money on real estate. su we3m

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, 8 PER cent interest, secured by Central real estate. Abbott & Smith, attorneys, rooms 1 and 2, Constitution building. 4t

A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN ON improved city property. Terms low. Rooms 31 and 33 Gate City Bank building.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from the city. Central time.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA R. R.	
*Day Express from S'v'h & Fla. No. 14 10:50 a m	*Day Express North, E. and West No. 14 12 15pm
*Rome express. From north, No. 15, 5:45 am	*Cannon Ball, No. 12, 2 35 am
*Cin. & Mem. Ex. from north, No. 11, 11 52 pm	*N. Y. Lim. north, N. Y., Phila., etc., No. 16, 5 00 pm
*Day Express from n'th No 13 3 35 pm	*Cannon Ball South for Sav. and Fla. No. 11, 12 night
*Cannon Ball, from Jacksonville & Brunswick, No. 12 2 25 am	*Fast Express South for Savannah and Florida No. 13 3 45pm
*Fast mail from Florida, No. 16 7 25 pm	*Day Express south, No. 15 6 00 am
PIEDMONT AIR-LINE. (Richmond and Danville Railroad.)	
New York fast mail arrives daily 10 40 am	New York Lim'd Express leaves daily 7 40 am
New York Lim'd Express arrives daily 9 40 am	New York Fast Mail leaves daily 6 00 pm
Lula Accom'n 8 25 am	Lula Accom'n 4 30 pm
CENTRAL RAILROAD.	
From Macon* 12 15 am	To Macon* 3 00 am
" Sav'ah* 7 27 am	To Savannah* 6 35 am
" Bar'sville* 7 37 am	To Macon* 2 00 pm
" Macon* 1 05 pm	To Barn'sville* 5 15 pm
" Sav'ah* 9 00 pm	To Savannah* 6 50 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.	
From Chatta'ga* 2 15 am	To Chattanooga* 7 50 am
" " *6 30 am	To Chattanooga* 1 40 pm
" Marietta 8 35 am	To Rome 3 45 pm
" Rome 11 05 am	To Marietta 4 40 pm
" Chatt'ga* 1 44 pm	To Chattanooga* 5 50pm
" " * 6 35 pm	To Chattanooga* 12 30 am
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.	
From M'tgo'ery* 2 15 am	To M'tgo'ery* 1 20 pm
" LaGrange* 9 37 am	To LaGrange* 5 05 pm
" Mt'go'ery* 1 25 pm	To M'tgo'ery* 12 20 am
GEORGIA RAILROAD.	
From Augusta* 6 40 am	To Augusta* 8 00 am
" Covington. 7 55 am	To Decatur 9 00 am
" Decatur 10 15 am	To Clarkston 12 10 pm
" Augusta* 1 00 pm	To Augusta* 2 45 pm
" Clarkston 2 20 pm	To Covington 6 10 pm
" Augusta* 5 45 pm	To Augusta* 7 30 pm
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.	
From Bir'g'm* 7 20 am	To Birmgh'm* 10 45 am
" Bir'g'm* 5 45 pm	To Birming'm* 5 05 pm

Trains marked thus (*) are daily. All otherrainst daily except Sunday.

Brokers.. and Bankers

A. J. WEST. J. W. GOLDSMITH.

WEST & GOLDSMITH,
Real Estate and Loan Office,
25 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

We buy and sell all kinds of Real Estate inside and outside the city. Long time loans negotiated. Also buy land notes and commercial notes.
jan2—d3m top fin col

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN, Broker and Dealer in BONDS and STOCKS, Office, 12 E. Ala. St
FOR SALE—State Ga. bonds, 4½, 6 and 7 per cent. City of Atlanta bonds, 5, 6, 7 and 8 per cent; Ga Pacific R. R. bonds; Americus, Preston and Lumpkin R. R. bonds and other bonds and R. R. stock.
WANTED—All kinds of investment securities, state, city, R. R. bonds, R. R. stocks, Capitol City Land and Imp. Co. stock, Atlanta Home Ins. Co. stock, Atlanta and West Point R. R. and Central R. R. stock and debentures. 1st fin col

THE TOLLESON COMMISSION CO.,
Brokers and Commission Merchants,
FLOUR, BRAN AND GRAIN,
38 South Pryor St.
Correspondence from reliable brokers or wholesale dealers solicited. Can name prices on grain in car load lots delivered at any point in South Carolina, Georgia or Florida.

JOSEPH & SCOVEL,
Real Estate Agents and Stock Brokers,
Office Next Door to Postoffice,
DECATUR, - - - ALABAMA.

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK
—OF ATLANTA, GA.—
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY,
Capital & Surplus $300,000
Isssues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.
Three per cent per annum if left four months.
Four per cent per annum if left six months.
4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

DARWIN G. JONES. EDWARD S. PRATT.
JONES & PRATT,
Bankers, and Brokers
In all classes securities. No. 3 E. Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga. tf

W. H. PATTERSON,
BOND & STOCK BROKER,
24 South Pryor Street.
FOR SALE—
Ga. State Bonds.
Atlanta City Bonds.
Ga. R. R. Bonds.
Americus, Preston and Lumpkin R. R. Bonds.
Marietta and North Ga. R. R. Bonds.
Ga. Pacific R. R. Bonds.
WANTED—
Georgia R. R. Stock.
A. & W. Pt R. R. stock, and all other investment ecurities.

Maverick National Bank
Boston, Mass.
Capital - - - - - $400,000
Surplus - - - - - 400,000
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and corporations solicited.
Our facilities for COLLECTIONS are excellent, and we re-discount for banks when balances warrant it.
Boston is a Reserve City, and balances with us from Banks (not located in other Reserve Cities) count as a reserve.
We draw our own Exchange on London and the continent, and make cable transfers and place money by telegraph throughout the United States and Canada.
Government Bond bought and sold, and Exchanges in Washington made for Banks without extra charge.
We have a market for rime first-class Investment Securities, and invite proposals from States, Counties and Cities when issuing bonds.
We do a general Banking business, and invite correspondence.
ASA P. POTTER, President.
JOS. W. WORK, Cashier.

LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE
(THE WORCESTERSHIRE)
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH-RAREBITS, &c.
Lea & Perrins
Signature is on every bottle of the genuine.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 8, 1887.

Money easy.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Ga., 4½ 30 year	105	107
Ga. 6s, 1889	102½	104
Ga. 7s, gold	109	111
Ga. 7s, 1896	121	123
S. C. Brown	107	109
Savannah 5s	100	102
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	124	126
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	112	114
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	121	123
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	117	119
Atl'ta 6s, L.D.	111	113
Atl'ta 6s, S.D.	100	105
Atlanta 5s	105	107
Atlanta 4½s	102	103
Augusta 7s	103	105
Macon 6s	109	111
Columbus 5s	98	100
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.		
Atlanta Nat'l	200	—
Merch'ts B'k	120	—
B'k State Gn	120	—
Gate City Nat	120	—
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Ga. 6s, 1897	109	111

R.R. BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
Ga. 6s, 1910	112	114
Ga. 6s, 1922	114	116
Cent. 7s, 1893	110	112
C. C. & A. 1st	112	114
A. & C. 1st	120	122
A. & C. inc	105	107
W. of A. 1st	105	107
do. 2d	109	111
Ga. Pac. 1st	108	110
Ga. Pac. 2d	55	60
Am'cus Prest. &L'mkn 1st 7s	105	107
M. & N. G. 1st		102½
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Georgia	199	201
At. & Char	90	95
Southwest'n	126	128
S. Carolina	5	10
Central	125	127
Central deb	102	104
Aug. & Sav	125	130
A. & W. Pt	108	110
do. deb	104	105
C. C. & A	45	50

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, February 8.—The stock market was somewhat less active today, especially in the forenoon, when speculation, although preserving its firm tone, halted somewhat, the principal cause being realizations by traders in St. Paul. Later, however, fresh movements in Pacific Mail and Reading imparted more vim to dealings, and the total transactions were brought up nearly to those of yesterday. The foreign element was not conspicuous and its operations were about equally divided between both sides of account. The engagement of $300,000 in gold for shipment today was considerable of a surprise, as exchange rates are still a fraction below the gold exporting point, although the premium on the other side may have been an inducement. Its effect upon prices was hardly perceptible. The opening was strong, first prices being generally from ⅛ to ⅝ per cent above last evening's close. The market was quiet except for some half dozen stocks, and the movement of prices was very slight, except for Pacific Mail, which was remarkably strong. Trading lacked character and soon became positively dull, though some activity was shown in spots. Prices began to advance toward noon but yielded again. Later under the lead of Pacific Mail and Reading a general advance was made upon a somewhat increased business. The market sagged in the last hour and the close was quiet and rather heavy at fractions under the best prices. Almost the entire active list is higher this evening. Pacific Mail shows an advance of 2⅞ and Reading 1¼ per cent, but the remainder are for fractions only. Sales aggregate 342,000 shares.

Exchange dull at 485½@486. Money easy at 2@4 Sub-treasury balances: Coin $132,202,000; currency $18,678,000. Governments dull but steady; 4s 128¼; 3s 100 bid. State bonds dull but steady.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	108	N. O. Pac. 1sts	82
do. Class B 5s	112	N. Y. Central	112¾
Ga. 7s mortgage	109	Norfolk & W'n pre	47¾
N. C. 6s	125	Northern Pacific	26⅞
do. 4s	100½	do. preferred	58
S. C. con. Brown	107½	Pacific Mail	55⅛
Tenn. settlement 6s	78⅝	Reading	37½
Virginia 6s	48	Rich & Alleghany	10
Virginia consols	54	Richmond & Dan	190
Chesap'ke & Ohio	8¼	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l	‡35¼
Chicago & N.W.	113¾	Rock Island	126
do. preferred	139	St. Paul	91⅝
Del. & Lack	135¼	do. preferred	120¼
Erie	31⅞	Texas Pacific	22¾
East Tenn., new	13¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	47¼
Lake Shore	93⅞	Union Pacific	56⅝
L. & N.	59⅞	N. J. Central	66¼
Memphis & Char	58	Missouri Pacific	107⅞
Mobile & Ohio	15¼	Western Union	73⅝
N. & C	85¼	‡Offered. §Ex-rights	

*Bid. †Ex-dividend.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 8, 1887.

New York—There was some improvement in the tone and appearance of the cotton market today. Futures closed a shade higher. Spots, middling 9⅝c.

Net receipts for 3 days 62,057 bales, against 55,364 bales last year; exports 49,156 bales; last year 71,363 bales; stock 910,213 bales; last year 1,035,235 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures New York today:

	OPENED.	CLOSED.
February	9.35@	9.40@ 9.42
March	9.38@	9.41@ 9.42
April	9.48@ 9.49	9.51@ 9.52
May	9.55@ 9.56	9.58@ 9.59
June	9.62@ 9.63	9.66@
July	9.69@ 9.70	9.73@ 9.74
August	9.75@ 9.77	9.79@
September	9.58@	9.61@ 9.63
October	9.38@ 9.40	9.41@ 9.43
November	9.28@	9.33@ 9.35

Closed steady; sales 52,300 bales.
Local—Cotton steady; middling 8⅞c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for today

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	5
Air-Line Railroad	5
Georgia Railroad	25
Central Railroad	12
Western and Atlantic Railroad	—
West Point Railroad	37
East Tennessee, Va. & Ga. Railroad	35
Georgia Pacific Railroad	3
Totals	122
Receipts previously	118,263
Total	118,385
Stock September 1	2,506
Grand total	120,891
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipped today	160
Shipped previously	95,901
Local consumption previously	6,841
Total	102,842
Stock on hand	18,049

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts today	122
Same day last year	733
Showing a decrease	611
Receipts since September	118,385
Same time last year	144,327
Showing a decrease	25,942

NEW YORK, February 8—C. L. Green & Co., in their report on cotton futures today, say: It has been a very slow and stupid sort of market today with advantages about evenly divided, though the close stands a fraction above last evening. Early business was slack, and the opening gain of three points soon disappeared. But a few buying orders came in, which stirred the shorts a trifle, and led to a reaction of five points from the lowest, which did not again disappear. European advices were a little warlike, but the market paid little attention to them.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, February 8—12:15 p.m.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling uplands 5⅛; middling Orleans 5¼; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 40,000; American 35,800; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 5 5-64, 5 4-64; March and April delivery 5 5-64, 5 6-64; April and May delivery 5 7-64; May and June delivery 5 9-64; June and July delivery 5 11-64; July and August delivery 5 13-64; August and September delivery 5 15-64; futures opened steady.

LIVERPOOL, February 8—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 6,700 bales; uplands low middling clause February delivery 5 4-64, buyers; February and March delivery 5 4-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 6-64, buyers; April and May delivery 5 7-64, buyers; May and June delivery 5 9-64, buyers; June and July delivery 5 11-64, buyers; July and August delivery 5 13-64, buyers; August and September delivery 5 15-64, buyers; September and October delivery 5 10-64, value; futures quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, February 8—4:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause February delivery 5 5-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 5-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 6-64, buyers; April and May delivery 5 8-64, sellers; May and June delivery 5 10-64, sellers; June and July delivery 5 12-64, sellers; July and August delivery 5 14-64, sellers; August and September delivery 5 15-64, buyers; September and October delivery 5 11-64, value; futures closed quiet.

NEW YORK, February 8—Cotton steady; sales 243 bales; middling uplands 9⅝; middling Orleans 9 11-16; net receipts none; gross 6,199; consolidated net receipts 22,607; exports to Great Britain 6,158; to continent 4,200; stock 252,408.

GALVESTON, February 8—Cotton dull; middling 8 13-16; net receipts 714 bales; gross 714; sales none; stock 69,603.

NORFOLK, February 8—Cotton quiet; middling 9 3-16; net receipts 2,743 bales; gross 2,953; stock 34,003; sales none; exports coastwise 1,297.

BALTIMORE, February 8—Cotton steady; middling 9¾; net receipts none bales; gross 298; sales —; stock 16,032; sales to spinners 75.

BOSTON, February 8—Cotton quiet; middling 9¾; net receipts 2,283 bales; gross 3,159; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 1,349.

WILMINGTON, February 8—Cotton steady; middling 9⅛; net receipts 33 bales; gross 33; sales none; stock 3,311.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; net receipts 43 bales; gross 63; sales none; stock 14,721.

SAVANNAH, February 8—Cotton quiet; middling 9; net receipts 1,389 bales; gross 2,661; sales 600; stock 73,579; exports coastwise 1,404.

NEW ORLEANS, February 8—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅞; net receipts 12,662 bales; gross 16,706; sales 2,000; stock 377,471; exports to Great Britain 3,253; to continent 4,200.

MOBILE, February 8—Cotton quiet; middling 8¾; net receipts 448 bales; gross 460; sales 300; stock 28,748; exports coastwise 153.

MEMPHIS, February 8—Cotton steady; middling 8⅝; net receipts 868 bales; shipments 3,704; sales 2,100; stock 104,131; sales to spinners —.

AUGUSTA, February 8—Cotton dull; middling 8⅞; net receipts 274 bales; shipments —; sales 233.

CHARLESTON, February 8—Cotton steady; middling 9⅛; net receipts 335 bales; gross 335; sales 300; stock 26,005; exports coastwise 2,869.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Produce.

Special to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, February 8—The wheat market was dull today. Rains were reported throughout nearly the center wheat belt, but the fact had no appreciable bearing upon values beyond provoking a fair degree of buying at the opening, under which May wheat advanced from 83⅜c, the opening figure, to 83½c. From that point offerings grew larger, and very little support was given to the market. May dropped off slowly to 83c and closed at inside figures. Cables quoted dull foreign markets. Receipts at eleven points aggregated 350,000 bushels, while export clearings were larger than usual, aggregating 204,000 bushels.

The other cereals ruled heavy, and prices fell off under moderately free speculative offerings. May corn declined ⅜c to 40⅝c and closed at inside figures.

May oats declined to 29½c, the lowest price current in many months.

Provisions were active. Speculative offerings of mess pork were fairly large, and prices declined 20 25c and closed at about the lowest figures of the day.

Lard and short ribs were slightly lower.

The following was the range of the leading futures in Chicago today:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing
WHEAT—			
February	77¼	76¾	76¾
March	77⅞	77⅛	77⅛
May	83½	83	83
CORN—			
February	35⅛	35⅝	35⅜
March	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝
May	41	40⅝	40⅝
OATS—			
February	25	24⅞	24⅞
March	25¼	25	25
May	30	29½	29½
PORK—			
February	13 27½	13 15	13 20
March	13 27½	13 15	13 20
May	13 47½	13 35	13 40
LARD—			
February	6 60	6 57½	6 57½
March	6 65	6 62½	6 62½
May	6 77½	6 75	6 75
SHORT RIBS—			
February	6 77½	6 75	6 75
March	6 77½	6 75	6 75
May	6 90	6 87½	6 87½

PROVISIONS, GRAIN ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 8, 1887.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, February —Flour—Best patent $5.75 @$6.00; extra fancy $5.00@$5.25; fancy $4.50@$4.75; extra family $4.25@$4.50; choice family 4.00; family $3.50@3.75; extra $3.25@$3.75. Wheat—White Tennesse 90c; western 95c@$1.00. Bran—Large sacks 95c; small 95c. Corn meal—Plain 56@60c; bolted 56@60c; pea meal $1.10. Grits—3.50. Corn—No. 2 white Tennessee 55@56c; No. 2 white mixed 55c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 40@41c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 90c; small bales 90c; No. 1 large bales 85c; small bales 85c; clover 80c; wheat straw baled 75c. Peas—Stock $1.10.

NEW YORK, February 8—Flour southern quiet and generally steady; common to fair extra $3.50@$4.10; good to choice $4.10@$5.25. Wheat a trifle lower with a moderate export business; speculation quith moderate; No. 2 red February 91½@92, closing at 91½; May 94⅛@95, closing at 94⅞. Corn steady and moderately active; No. 2 February 48⅛@48¼, closing at 48¼; May 49 13-16@50 1-16, closing at 49⅞. Oats a shade lower and more active; No. 2 February 35¾@55⅞, closing at 35¾; May 35⅞@36, closing at 35⅞. Hops steady; state 11@25.

BALTIMORE, February 8—Flour steady and quiet; Howard street and western superfine $2.50@$3.00; extra $3.15@$3.90; family $4.15@$4.75; city mills superfine $2.50@$3.00; extra $3.15@$3.90; Rio brands $4.87@$5.00. Wheat, southern easier and dull; western lower and dull; southern red 92@94; amber 94@96; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter red spot and February 90⅞@91. Corn, southern steady; western lower and dull; southern white 47@49; yellow 47@49.

ST. LOUIS, February 8—Flour firm; family $3.05@$3.20; patents $4.25@$4.50; choice $3.40@$3.50; fancy $3.70@$3.80; extra fancy $3.85@$4.00. Wheat easy; No. 2 red cash 81@81⅛; March 82¼; May 84⅜@85¼. Corn easy; No. 2 mixed cash 34⅞@35; March 35⅛@3¼; May 37⅛@37¼. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed cash 28¾; March 28½; May 29¼.

CINCINNATI, February 8—Flour barely steady; family $3.50@$3.70; fancy $3.90@$4.10. Wheat in moderate demand; No. 2 red 84½@85. Corn barely steady; No. 2 mixed 38@38½. Oats easy; No. 2 mixed 30¼.

CHICAGO, February 8—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 spring wheat 76¾; No. 3 do. 70@72; No. 2 red 79¼. No. 2 corn 35⅜. No. 2 oats 25.

LOUISVILLE, February 8—Grain firm. Wheat, new No. 2 longberry 84; No. 2 red 83. Corn, No. 2 mixed 39¼; do. white 40. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 31.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, February 8—Coffee—Choice 17½c; prime 17c; good 16¾; fair 16c; low grade 15½c. Sugar—Cut loaf 7¾@8c; powdered 7⅛@7¾c; standard granulated 6½@6¾c; off grade 6¼@6⅜c; standard A 6¼@6½c; off A 6@6¼c; extra C 5¾@6¼c. Syrups—New Orleans fancy 55c; choice 50c; prime 30@35c; common 20@25c. Teas—Black 35@60c; green 35@60c Nutmegs 70c. Cloves 28c. Allspice 10c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. African ginger 12c. Mace 60c. Pepper 19c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 6½c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5½. Candy—Assorted stick 8½. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls $9.00; ½ bbls $4.50; kits 60c; pails 60c. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ℔ 100 caks. Candles—Full weight 11½c. Matches—Round wood ℔ gross $1.15; ℔ 200 $2.50; ℔ 300 $3.50; ℔ 400 $4.50. Soda—In kegs 4½c; in boxes 5¾c. Rice—Choice 6½c; prime 6c; fair 4c. Salt—Virginia 75c. Cheese—Cream 15c; factory 12½@13c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 8—Coffee steady and firm; Rio cargoes common to prime 13@15¼. Sugar quiet; Louisiana open kettle choice 4 7-16@4½; strictly prime 4⅜@4 7-16; prime 4¼; fully fair 4⅛; common to good fair 4 3-16; common 3⅛@3¾; centrifugals, choice white 5⅛@5 9-16; off white 5 7-16@5½; choice yellow clarified 5⅛; prime do. 5 5-16; off do. 5⅛@5¼; plantation granulated 5 7-16. Molasses in good demand at full prices; open kettle choice 46; strictly prime 42@43; good prime 38@40; prime 36@37; good fair 31@32; fair 28@30; good common 25@27; common 20@25; centrifugals, strictly prime to choice 30; prime to good prime 22@25; fair to good fair 18@20; common to good common 15@17. Louisiana syrup 30@32. Rice quiet and weak; Louisiana ordinary to prime 2⅞@4.

NEW YORK, February 8—Coffee, fair Rio firm at 14¾; No. 7 Rio February 13.10@13.25; March 12.85@13.15; May 12.85@13.05. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 4⅝@4¾; refined, C 4⅛@4¾; extra C 4⅞@5; white extra C 5⅛; yellow 4¼@4¾; off A 5⅜; mould A 5⅞; standard A 5¼@5⅝; confectioners A 5¼@5⅞; cut loaf and crushed 6⅛; powdered 6⅛@6⅜; granulated 5⅞@6; Cubes 6⅛. Molasses dull and nominal; 50-test 19⅛. Rice steady; domestic 4@7.

CINCINNATI, February 8—Sugar dull; hards refined 7@7⅛; New Orleans 4¾@5⅛.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, February 8—Provisions very quiet. Pork $13.62½@$13.75. Lard 6.45@6 50. Bulk meats, loose lots long clear 6.75; short ribs 6.80; short clear 7.00; boxed lots, long clear 6.75; short ribs 6.80; short clear 7.00. Bacon, long clear 7.25; short ribs 7.35@7.37½; short clear 7.55@7.60; hams 10½@12½.

NEW YORK, February 8—Pork active and very steady; old mess $12.75@$13.00; new $14.00. Middles quiet but firm; long clear 7. Lard 2@3 points lower and fairly active; western steam spot 6.90; February 6.93; May 7.06@7.07; city steam 6.75; refined to continent 7.35.

LOUISVILLE, February 8—Provisions firm. Bacon, clear rib sides 7.25; clear sides 7.62½; shoulders 6.—. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 6.80; clear sides 7.00; shoulders 5⅛@5⅜. Mess pork $12.25. Hams, sugar-cured 10¾. Lard, choice leaf 7¾.

CHICAGO, February 8—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $13.25@$13.30. Lard 6.60@6.62½. Short ribs loose 6.75. Dry salted shoulders, boxed 5.75@5.80; short clear sides 7.10@7.15.

CINCINNATI, February 8—Pork quiet at $13.37½. Lard easier; steam 6.52½. Bulk meats quiet; short rib 6.85. Bacon quiet; short ribs 7½; short clear 7¾.

ATLANTA, February 8—Clear rib sides 7½c. Sugar cured hams, large average 12c; do. small average 13c. Lard—Leaf 9c; tierces refined 7⅛c.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, February 8—Turpentine dull at 36½; rosin firm; strained 75; good strained 80; tar firm at $1.15; crude turpentine hards firm; $1.00; yellow dip $1.90; virgin $1.90.

SAVANNAH, February 8—Turpentine firm at 36¼; sales — barrels; rosin firm; strained and good strained 90@$1.00; sales — barrels.

CHARLESTON, January 8—Turpentine firm at 36; rosin steady; good strained 80.

NEW YORK, February 8—Rosin quiet at $1.00@$1.07½; turpentine steady at 40.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, February 8—Apples—$4.00@4.50. Lemons — $3.50@$4.00. Oranges — $2.25@$2.50 ℔ box. Cocoanuts—$6 00 ℔ 100. Pineapples—None. Bananas — $1.00@$2.00. Figs—13@18. Raisins—New London $2.40; ½ boxes $1.40; ¼ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—$11.00 ℔ bbl. Leghorn citron—30c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@14c. Brazil—10@11c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts — 17c. Dried fruit—Peaches 2@3c; apples 2c.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, February 8—The wholesale mule market and prices are very satisfactory. Horses quiet. We quote horses—plug $65@90; drivers $125@$140; good drivers $150@$200; fine $250@$300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $115@$1 125; 15 to 15½ hands $125@150.

CINCINNATI, February 8—Hogs steady; common and light $4 75@$5.00; packing and butchers $4.90@$5.40.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, February 8—Market steady. Horse shoes $4.00; mule shoes $5.00; horse shoe nails 12½@20c. Iron-bound hames $3.50. Trace-chains 30@70c. Ames' shovels $9.00. Spades $10.00. Well buckets $3.75@$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Cast-steel 10@12c Nails $2.50@$2.60. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized ℔ lb 5½c; painted 5c. Powder, rifle $5.00; blasting $1.90. Bar lead 7½c; shot $1.85.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, February 8—Eggs—12½@15c. Butter—Jersey 27½@30c; choice Tennessee 20@22½c; other grades 12½@20. Poultry—Hens 25c; chickens 18@20c; turkeys 10c; dressed poultry—Turkeys 13@15c; chickens 10@12½. Irish potatoes $2.50@2 75. Sweet potatoes 75@90c ℔ bush. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 12½c. Onions $3.00@$3.25. Cabbage 1½@2c.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, February 8.—Leather—Steady; G. D. 22@25c; P. D. 20@23; best 25@28c; white oak sole V40c; harness leather 30@38c.

ATLANTA, February 8—Bagging — 1½ lbs, 7¾c; 1¾ lbs 8¼c; 2 lbs, 9c. Ties—Arrow $1.10.

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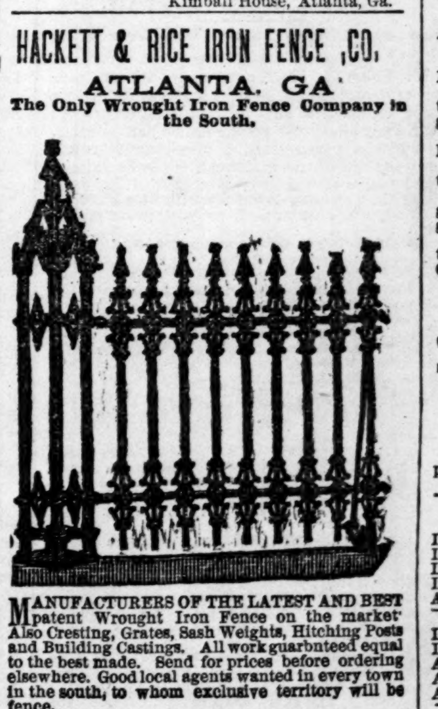
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" Greensboro	9 47 p m	8 22 a m
" Danville	11 30 p m	10 10 a m
" Lynchburg	2 00 a m	1 05 a m
" Charlottesville	4 30 a m	3 30 p m
" Washington	8 30 a m	8 25 p m
" Baltimore	10 03 a m	11 25 p m
" Philadelphia	12 35 p m	3 20 a m
" New York	3 20 p m	6 20 a m
" Boston	10 30 p m	3 00 p m
Leave Danville	12 00 a m	10 35 a m
Arrive Richmond	6 40 a m	3 45 a m
" Norfolk	12 20no'n	7 30 p m
" Baltimore via York River Line (daily except Monday)		8 00 a m
Through trains from the East arrive in Atlanta	10 40 a m	9 40 p m
Leave Atlanta		7 40 a m
Arrive Spartanburg		3 43 p m
Arrive Hendersonville		7 00 p m
" Asheville		8 00 p m

LULA ACCOMMODATION.
Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta (city time)	4 30 p m
Arrive Gainesville (city time)	6 38 p m
Arrive Lula (city time)	6 56 p m
RETURNING.	
Leave Lula (city time)	5 40 a m
" Gainesville	6 05 a m
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	8 25 a m

ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD

Daily except Sunday.	No. 56.	No. 41.
Leave Atlanta (city time)	7 40 a m	4 30 p m
Arrive Athens (city time)	11 50 a m	9 00 p m
Daily except Sunday.	No. 50.	No. 32.
Leave Athens (city time)	6 20 a m	4 45 p m
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	10 40 a m	9 40 p m

Tickets on sale at Union ticket office and 13 Kimball house.
JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Washington, D. C.
L. L. McCLESKEY, D. P. A., Atlanta, Ga. | C. E. SERGEANT, City Pass. Ag't, Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta & New Orleans SHORT LINE.

VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT, VIA MONTGOMERY.

Only line operating double daily trains and Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans without change.

Takes effect Sunday, February 3, 1887.
SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 2. Daily.
L've Atlanta	1 20 pm	12 20 am	5 05 pm
Ar. Fairburn	2 08 pm	1 05 am	6 14 pm
" Palmetto	2 20 pm	1 17 am	6 26 pm
" Newnan	2 47 pm	1 49 am	6 53 pm
" Grantville	3 13 pm	2 17 am	7 20 pm
" LaGrange	3 52 pm	3 00 am	8 00 pm
" West Point	4 20 pm	3 32 am	
" Opelika	5 04 pm	4 21 am	
Ar. Columbus, Ga	6 34 pm	11 01 am	
Ar. Montgomery	7 15 pm	6 45 am	
Ar. Pensacola	5 00 am	2 00 pm	
" Mobile	2 15 am	2 10 pm	
" New Orleans	7 12 am	7 30 pm	

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.	No. 1. Daily.
Lv. New Orleans	8 05 pm	7 55 am	
" Mobile	12 55 am	1 20 pm	
" Pensacola	10 20 pm	7 05 am	
" Selma	4 00 am	10 20 am	
" Montgomery	7 35 am	8 15 pm	
Ar. Columbus	11 01 am		
Lv. Opelika	9 46 am	10 29 pm	
Ar. West Point	10 27 am	11 12 pm	
" LaGrange	10 58 am	11 44 pm	7 00 am
" Hogansville	11 23 am	12 12 am	7 33 am
" Grantville	11 37 am	12 25 am	7 50 am
" Newnan	12 03 pm	12 52 am	8 23 am
" Palmetto	12 29 pm	1 18 am	8 56 am
" Fairburn	12 41 pm	1 31 am	9 11 am
" Atlanta	1 25 pm	2 15 am	10 00 am

TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT, Q. and C. Route.

	No. 12.	No. 5.	No. 54.
Lv. Montgomery	6 55 am		3 30 pm
Ar. Selma	11 00 am		5 50 pm
" Greensboro	8 07 pm		8 20 pm
" Akron	5 00 pm		9 10 pm
" Meridian			12 30 am
" Vicksburg			7 30 am
" Shreveport			6 45 pm

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.
No. 50, Pullman Buffet Sleeping car, Atlanta to New Orleans.
No. 52, Pullman Buffet Sleeping car, Washington to Montgomery, and Pullman Parlor Car, Montgomery to New Orleans.
No. 52. Family Sleeping Car free of charge, Atlanta to Texas without change.
No. 51, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars New Orleans to Atlanta, and at Atlanta to New York.
No. 53, Pullman Pallor Car, New Orleans to Montgomery, and Pullman Buffet Sleeping car Montgomery to Washington.
No. 53. Family Sleeping Car free of charge Texas to Atlanta.
CECIL GABBETT, General Manager. CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen. Passenger Agent.
Montgomery, Alabama.
A. J. ORME, Gen. Agt. M. C. SHARP, Pass. Agt.
Atlanta, Georgia.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office General Manager.
Augusta, Ga., December 18th, 1886.

Commencing Sunday, 19th instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:
Trains run by 90th meridian time.

FAST LINE.
NO. 27 WEST-DAILY.

Leave Augusta	7 45 am
Leave Washington	7 20 am
Leave Athens	7 45 am
Leave Gainesville	5 55 am
Arrive Atlanta	1 00 pm

NO. 28 EAST-DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	2 45 pm
Leave Gainesville	5 55 pm
Arrive Athens	7 40 pm
Arrive Washington	7 35 pm
Arrive Augusta	8 15 pm

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

NO. 2 EAST-DAILY.	NO. 1 WEST-DAILY.
L've Atlanta 8 00 am	L've Augusta 10 55 am
Ar Gainesville 8 25 pm	" Macon 7 10 am
" Athens 5 30 pm	" Milledgeville 9 38 am
" Washington 2 20 pm	" Washington 11 20 am
" Milledgeville 4 13 pm	" Athens 9 00 am
" Macon 6 00 pm	Ar Gainesville 8 25 pm
" Augusta 3 35 pm	" Atlanta 5 45 pm

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

NO. 4 EAST-DAILY.	NO. 3 WEST-DAILY.
L've Atlanta 7 30 pm	L've Augusta 9 40 pm
Ar Augusta 5 00 am	Ar Atlanta 5 10 am

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

L've Atlanta 6 10 pm	L've Covington 5 40 am
" Decatur 6 46 pm	" Decatur 7 25 am
Ar Covington 8 30 pm	Ar Atlanta 7 55 am

DECATUR TRAIN.
(Daily except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta 9 00 am	L've Decatur 9 45 am
Ar Decatur 9 30 am	Ar Atlanta 10 15 am

CLARKSTON TRAINS.

L've Atlanta 12 10 pm	L've Clarkston 1 25 pm
L've Decatur 12 42 pm	L've Decatur 1 48 pm
Ar Clarkston 12 57 pm	Ar Atlanta 2 20 pm

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS (DAILY).

NO. 15—WESTWARD.	NO. 16—EASTWARD.
Lv. Camak 12 50 am	Lv. Macon 6 30 pm
Ar. Macon 6 40 am	Ar. Camak 11 00 pm

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4, and 3 will, if signalled, stop at any regular schedule flag station.
No connection for Gainesville on Sundays.
Train No. 27 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. These trains make close connection for all points east, southeast, west, southwest, north and northwest, and carry through sleepers between Atlanta and Charleston.
Train No. 28 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Madison, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greenesboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.
No. 28 stops at Union Point for supper.
Connects at Augusta for all points east and south east.
JOHN W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

THE CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TODAY.

MEETINGS—
GEORGIA LODGE No. 127, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, AT 9:30 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS—
OPERA HOUSE—MRS. D. P. BOWERS IN "ELIZABETH," TONIGHT.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Jostled Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by the Constitution Reporters.

STILL COMING IN.—Bonds of tax collectors and receivers to the number of fourteen were received at the executive department yesterday. Quite a number were returned, not being properly signed.

GONE TO AMERICUS.—The commissioner of agriculture, J. T. Henderson, and State Chemist H. C. White, of Athens, left yesterday afternoon on the Central train for Americus, to attend the semi-annual meeting of the state agricultural society, which is in session there.

WILL MEET NEXT MONDAY.—The board of police commission will meet in regular monthly session next Monday night. The officers of the department are now preparing their reports for the month of January. In addition to reports a member of the force will appear before the board to make an explanation.

A SAD DEATH.—Mr. Clifford A. Stiles died yesterday afternoon at the residence of his father, Dr. C. A. Stiles, after a very long illness. Mr. Stiles had just entered his twentieth year, and was a young man of rare promise. He was a student at the Southern Medical College, and was liked by all his classmates. The remains were taken to Savannah yesterday afternoon and will be laid to rest in that city today.

THE ATLANTA GLASS WORKS.—The incorporators of the Atlanta Glass works met yesterday afternoon, with Captain E. P. Howell in the chair. The charter was read, and a committee consisting of Messrs. J. W. Rankin, A. Finch and W. A. Loyless was appointed to prepare a constitution for the company and to report at a meeting to be held this afternoon. At this meeting the constitution will be adopted and officers will be elected.

A FIRST-CLASS SNAKE.—Mr. E. W. Allred, of Cobb county, brought to the city a large rattlesnake, which is petrified, and is firmly imbedded in a rock weighing several hundred pounds. Mr. Allred claims to have the eighth wonder of the world, and says he will exhibit it from McGhee & Maddox's store, on Alabama street, charging a small admission fee. The snake is so plain in the rock that Mr. James Crandall, who found it, fired several shots while endeavoring to shoot what he thought was a live snake.

POISONED FOR LIFE.—Governor Gordon yesterday commuted the death sentence on Josiah Cooper, who is a young negro man, and committed a murder in McIntosh county in 1885, was convicted of the crime at the November term of the superior court of that county and was sentenced to be hanged on January 7th this year. A reprieve was granted him until the 11th of this month, and yesterday Governor Gordon commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life. It was shown that the murder was unpremeditated, and that Cooper was an idiot.

A RECEPTION TOMORROW NIGHT.—A unique reception will be given by the reception committee of the Young Men's Christian association, at the association rooms, to their lady friends on tomorrow evening at eight o'clock. It will be the first of a series to be held monthly. The committee is arranging to give a variety in the entertainments from month to month. They will not be open to the general public, but will be restricted to the membership and invited guests. To the programme will be added a new feature, by way of a social following. The programme arranged for one.

A BROKEN BUGGY WHEEL.—Miss Mary Ross, a young lady living near East Point, was severely hurt yesterday afternoon on Whitehall street, near Hunter. The young lady and her mother were riding along the street in a buggy. Soon after crossing Hunter street one of the rear wheels came off and the buggy toppled over, throwing the young lady out. In falling upon the hard paving her head was severely cut, while she was knocked senseless. The young lady was picked up and carried into a store where medical attention was rendered. The buggy was removed to a shop, and after it was repaired the ladies started home.

CITY COURT.—The city court met yesterday morning at nine o'clock, Judge Van Epps presiding. John Hogg, Marcus Hogg and Lou Hogg were tried on the charge of simple larceny. They stole a pass book containing $125 in money. John Hogg was convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment, and the other two were acquitted and discharged. Charlie Forter and Guy King were tried on the charge of stealing two shirts from J. P. Northrop. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." Alexander Smith was tried on the charge of cheating and swindling and was acquitted. The case against the jailers will probably not be tried before today.

AN SKULL FRACTURED.—Sandy Pierce, a negro carpenter who has been working on Mr. Hamlin's new residence on West Fair street, fell from the roof of the building and was so seriously injured that he may never recover. He was on top of the house, when the foot on which was supporting gave way and he slid down the side of the roof and off. The fall was about twenty-seven feet, and Pierce struck upon his head. The fall knocked the man senseless and fractured the skull. Dr. Westmoreland responded to a call and rendered the necessary surgical attention. The negro was removed to his home on Kelly street, and at a late hour last night was in a critical condition.

A SUIT FOR $20,000.—Yesterday there was filed in the superior court a suit for $20,000 damages against the Richmond and Danville railroad company. The plaintiff alleges that he was employed by the company as head carpenter that on the 25th of November, 1886, while at his post of duty in the city of Atlanta he was stricken by a piece of boiler or dome which was blown from the engine after it exploded; that the explosion was caused by gross negligence on the part of the company's servants, and that the company is therefore liable in damages; that the injuries he sustained are very painful, such as will forever incapacitate him for active service; that at the time of the accident he was making $50 a month with the prospect of receiving a much larger salary in the near future. The plaintiff is represented by Gartrell & Ladson and Mr. Thos. Westmoreland.

A DESPERATE MOONSHINER.—United States Deputy Marshal Grant came to Atlanta yesterday having in his custody a notorious moonshiner named Osborne Seay, who was captured just over the South Carolina line, in Townes county. For many months the revenue men have been on the track of Seay, but he has always managed to elude them. He was not only charged with the violation of the internal revenue laws, but also he was an accessory to the murder of old Mr. Goddard, the 18th of last January. It was he who furnished the men the guns with which they did the killing. Deputy Grant received information that Seay was engaging in an illicit distillery in an adjoining county, and he went there to arrest him. Upon reaching the place it was found to be deserted, all the machinery and furniture having been removed. The deputy then proceeded to the moonshiner's home, a few miles away, and came upon him unaware. He was fired just as he was about to draw his pistol. As the officers handcuffed him. The moonshiner's wife threw her arms around his neck, pleased the officers for treating him so kindly, but it was deemed necessary to keep the handcuffed and in this way he was brought to Atlanta. In default of bail he was committed to Fulton county jail.

ATLANTA REAL ESTATE.

UNUSUALLY LARGE TRANSACTIONS THE PAST WEEK.

Talks With Several Real Estate Men—Their Views Presented—The Activity Said to be Steady and Firm—The Advantages of the Installment Plan Set Forth, Etc., Etc.

The real estate market has been so unusually active for the past few days and such remarkably good prices have been obtained for the properties sold, that a CONSTITUTION reporter sought several of the real estate agents of the city yesterday to get their views on the subject. It was the general conviction that Atlanta real estate was never in a better nor a healthier condition than now, and that, while no extraordinary figures have been realized, still, considering the rapid and substantial advancement of Atlanta as a city and the natural advantages she possesses, the properties sold were more than worth what they brought.

Samuel W. Goode was quite jubilant over the state of the market and the improved feeling existing. Mr. Goode said:

"Yes, very marked changes have taken place in real estate in Atlanta during the last ten days. Go where you will—in the hotels, streets, street cars, anywhere—and you will hear the same cheerful, hopeful words, 'Atlanta is going to have a boom this spring.'

"Is this activity healthy?" asked the reporter.

"There are many things to justify the assertion I have just made. Several very important new trunk lines will be built here during this and next year, new horse car lines and one dummy line are now being laid so as to develop new additions and the suburbs, the technological school will be built here this year, the B'nai Brith asylum will be located here and the Y. M. C. A. building is now being erected. Besides, a large number of manufacturing industries are being established, and in all probability Atlanta will secure the state fair. And then we are to have a driving park and a club house that will rival anything in the United States."

"Have prices advanced to any extent?"

"No, prices have not materially advanced. The seller and purchaser as a general thing are both satisfied realizing that times have improved."

"What do you think of the installment plan, Mr. Goode?"

"It is one of the best means to build up a city. Look at Minneapolis, for instance; that city's unprecedented growth is the wonder of the age. Take Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville—all these cities have largely been built by workingmen who took advantage of the installment plan. I have sold several pieces of property in the city on this plan and I find it works very well. Persons who would not otherwise purchase now see an easy way to acquire homes for themselves, and they are becoming wedded to it."

"Then you think the future looks flattering?"

"Yes, very flattering, indeed."

Mr. W. M. Scott, of the firm of Frierson & Scott, said:

"We have passed the critical period, and while our sales recently have been very large, our advice to our customers is to hold on for awhile longer."

"What do you think of the state of the market?" asked the reporter.

"There is as healthy a feeling today as we could ask for."

"Do you transact much business on installments?"

"Oh, yes, a great deal. We were the first to start the installment plan, and we think it just the thing for people in moderate circumstances. We have sold many homes to young men and mechanics on monthly payments, and so far the purchasers have been prompt to their notes when they fall due. Atlanta property is pure gold," continued Mr. Scott, "and yet it is cheaper than in any other live city of its size north or south. Splendid residence lots, high and more commanding locations within eight and nine blocks of the Kimball house can be sold readily for from $1,000 to $1,200."

Captain E. M. Roberts, of the firm of Roberts & Co., was also seen. He said:

"The outlook is very good, decidedly better than this time last year. People are buying property who heretofore kept their money under lock and key. Some for speculation, but the greatest number are purchasing with the view to secure homes. During the past week I transacted the largest business of any week for years, and this week's sales have been very encouraging. Yesterday I sold two handsome residences near the site of the technological school to two persons who bought the property jointly. One of the purchasers was from Savannah, and the other from Selma, Ala. They bought the property as an investment."

"What about the monthly payment system?"

"Well, while I think it is a good thing and contributes largely to a city's growth, the sales made by our firm are generally for cash. I receive many enquiries, though, from clerks and mechanics on this subject."

"Do you think any advance in prices will take place?"

"No, I do not; and I am not in favor of putting up prices because of the increasing demand for property. The prices realized are very satisfactory. Atlanta is solid, and every new industry adds to the value of houses and lots. As one instance of the progress of the city, last week I sold a lot that in 1868 brought only $100. On the 1st of January, this year, the same place sold for $1,100, and now it is worth $2,100. This case is only one of many that I could cite, but it goes to show that Atlanta is steadily pushing forward and that people have confidence in the stability of her growth. Yes, the future looks very cheering to me."

Mr. A. J. Lyle, of the firm of Leak & Lyle, said that the recent activity in real estate was simply a precussor of the good times that were close at hand and restored confidence in the solidity of Atlanta.

Several real estate men when called upon were too busy to devote even a moment to talk over the situation.

SOUTH CAROLINIANS LOOKING FOR INVESTMENTS.

Mr. R. Caughman, who lives in Newberry county, S. C., and owns large cotton plantations in other counties in that state, was in Atlanta yesterday. It was his first visit to the city. He was going to Birmingham to spy out the land, with a view of soaking down about $32,000 in real estate, and he concluded he would spend a day looking over the gate city. He was taken in charge by a prominent real estate agent and was driven over Atlanta and was shown all the notable institutions and enterprises. He was simply amazed at what he saw, and in talking to a CONSTITUTION representative last night, said: "This has been to me a most interesting day. I had heard a great deal about the gate city, and was prepared to find a considerable town, but the city far surpasses what I anticipated. I have traveled considerably, and have been in all the principal cities of the union, but I have no hesitation in asserting that Peachtree street is the finest residence street in the United States. I have never seen anything to equal it. Why, it is a street of palaces, fit for kings and queens. Some of the houses are fully equal to the finest of those which make Fifth avenue, in New York, and Chestnut street, in Philadelphia, so famous. But Peachtree street is not the only fine street. I saw many others which please me mightily. I have fallen in love with Atlanta, and I would not be at all surprised if I should anchor down here and make it my permanent future home. I have an engagement with several South Carolina friends to visit Birmingham to inspect certain pieces of property which have been offered them, but I don't think they will induce me to plant my money there. When I return to Atlanta, which I propose to do next week or the week after, I will try and induce my South Carolina friends to come back with me. From what I hear on all sides, I am disposed to believe that there will be a genuine boom in Atlanta before many months have passed, and I want to be here to take advantage of it." Mr. Caughman, in referring to the condition of South Carolina, said: 'I have lived most of my life in South Carolina, and have considerable landed possessions there, but I am sorry to have to confess that the condition of the state is not good by any manner of means. The people, both white and black, are poor. There's no use trying to disguise that fact. Many families from my section of the state are emigrating to the west. Some have gone to Alabama and Tennessee, and I find a few have stopped in Georgia. Today I have run across at least a dozen South Carolinians that I used to know who are now living in Atlanta. Every one of them is doing well." Mr. Caughman left the city last night for Birmingham.

BUILDING NOTES.

Work on Pryor street engine house will commence today.

The real estate men are very much pleased at the restoration of confidence.

Mrs. Ella Morgan has just completed a two-story five room residence on Houston street.

Mayor Cooper is now examining plans for cottages and will erect a pretty one on his Baker street lot.

Mr. A. Israel is making important improvements on his property at the corner of Forsyth and Castleberry streets.

The amount of property sold in the last sixty days is unprecedented in the history of Atlanta for the same time heretofore.

Mr. Abe Ford is now building two beautiful three room cottages on Nelson street. They will be ready for occupancy by the first of March.

Mr. Cooper has torn away the building on the west side of Peachtree near Marietta and is now erecting a handsome iron front. When finished the building will be one of the most substantial and conveniently arranged business houses in the city.

WHEN mind and body are out of sorts, with cold extremeties, a yellowness in the skin, costiveness, dull headache, and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a bilious attack, springing from a more or less disordered liver. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will bring the liver to a healthy condition, and speedily remove all biliary diseases.

GONE TO CHICAGO.

The Mayor and Other Prominent Atlantians Take a Western Trip.

Hon. John Tyler Cooper, mayor of Atlanta Hon. Allison Green, member of the council and member of the board of fire masters, and Hon. Henry Tanner, who occupies the same official position, besides being a judge in south Atlanta district, near the Hon. Mr. Greene's wholesale grocery house, and Captain Joyner, chief of the fire department, all left for Chicago yesterday morning.

The honorable party did not go in Chief Joyner's red wagon, but on red railroad cars.

The gentlemen go to Chicago to make a careful and thorough investigation of the Chicago fire department. Work was begun yesterday on Atlanta's new engine house, and as soon as the building is finished a new company will be put in. At the same time the new company is added a chemical engine, and possibly another hook and ladder company will be placed in service. Chicago is said to have the finest fire department in the world—except Atlanta, and the gentlemen have gone to the windy city to gather information which will be of benefit to the board of firemasters of Atlanta when the improvements are made in the department. Chief Joyner will know a good thing when he sees it in Chicago, and when the gentlemen return the insurance men will at once order a reduction in the rates now charged when policies are written.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS is a household word all over the world. For over fifty years it has advertised itself by merit. It is now advertised to warn the public against counterfeits. The genuine article is manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

You

Want a valentine, call at John M. Miller's and examine his stock.

A Rare Chance.

The entire outfit of the Purtell house—furniture, carpets, Pianos, spring mattresses, spreads, blankets, matting, oil cloths—will be sold at auction Friday morning on the premises. A splendid chance to get bargains. Everything good as new. Read advertisement in ten cent column.

Latest Novelties

In valentines, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

See Samuel W. Goode & Co. to get bargains in real estate.

Go to G. J. Briant, Rome, Ga., for best whiskies by the jug, keg or barrel. Also Cincinnati beer by the keg and bottles. 6m

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating.' Why suffer from sick headache, malaria or constipation when you can get a free sample of Chipman's Liver Pills at Bradfield & Ware's drugstore, Atlanta. 3t

A Farm at Auction

By Sam'l W. Goode & Co. Two hundred and forty acres three miles west of Palmetto, Coweta county, Ga. See full description in our special column. Sale will be at our office at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, February 15th.

The following parties are purchasers of the Hunnicutt avenue houses from the Baltimore Syndicate: Dr. C. T. Brockett, J. O. Scannell, J. M Goldsmith, A. P. Tripod, Rev. J. G. Armstrong, I. W. Avery, I. C. Bandman, R. S. Rust, J. J. Gidiere, W. B. Crosby and Elgin Lochrane. There are but two of these elegant houses left. A small cash payment and a monthly installment of $40.00 will secure one.

JACOB HAAS,
Gate City Bank Building.

DYSPEPSIA.

The Symptoms: Loss of Appetite; Rising of Food; Heartburn; Distention of the Stomach; Headache; Bad Breath; Sleeplessness; Low Spirits and General Prostration. Dyspepsia is frequently attended with Constipation, but some times with Diarrhœa.



HOW CURED.

"I suffered intensely with Full Stomach, Headache, etc. A neighbor who had taken Simmons Liver Regulator told me it was a sure thing for my trouble. The first dose I took relieved me very much, and in one week's time I was as strong and hearty as ever I was. It is the best medicine I ever took for Dyspepsia."
H. G. CRENSHAW,
Richmond, Va.

☞ ONLY GENUINE ☜
Has our Z Stamp in red on front of Wrapper.
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sole Proprietors. Price $1.00.
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STILSON
JEWELER,
55 WHITEHALL ST.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Canes, Bronzes, Art Goods; etc., etc.
NEW GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS
ARRIVING DAILY.
Every article guaranteed strictly as represented
An inspection of our stock and comparison of price especially solicited.

GEORG
CLOT
38 WHITEHA
I AM SELLI
SUITS FOR MEN,
—A
GREATLY RED
If you wish an Overcoat my STOCK.

CLOSING OUT!
Job lots of Paper, Envelopes, etc. Read our prices and call early, as they will be closed out by 15th February.
ENVELOPES.
25 M best quality No. 6 white at $1.50 per M.
40 M best quality No. 6¾ white at $1.50 per M.
25 M best quality No. 4 white at $1.20 per M.
30 M extra quality high cut amber No. 6¾ at $1.60 per M.
40 M extra quality manilla circular No. 6 at 75c per M.
35 M extra quality manilla circular No. 6¾ at 85c per M.
25 M extra quality manilla coin envelopes No. 3 at $1.10 per M.
LEGAL CAP PAPER, ETC.
Best 16 pound legal cap per ream $3.00; best 14 pound fool's cap at $2.50 per ream; extra 12 pound letter at $2.00; best 6 pound commercial note $1.00 per ream; extra superfine commercial note $1.25 per ream; good 3 and 4 pound commercial note at 50 and 75c per ream.
OFFICE SUPPLIES, ETC.
Globe leader files, the best, $6.00 per dozen; Globe paragon files $5.50 per dozen; Globe transfer cases, per dozen, $4.00, and a great many other bargains too numerous to mention, consisting of blank books, invoice books, letter copying books, pens, inks, pencils, waste baskets, etc., at reduced prices for 60 days to close out at
THORNTON & SELKIRK'S,
Headquarters for Pictures, Picture Frames, Artists' Materials, Ladies' fine Stationery, etc.,
7p under muse 28 Whitehall St.

Copartnership Notice.
H. M. McKELDIN HAS THIS DAY WITHDRAWN from the firm of McKeldin & Carlton. J. R. McKeldin and J. E. Carlton will continue the business as heretofore under the same firm name.
J. R. McKELDIN,
J. E. CARLTON,
H. M. McKELDIN.
Referring to the above I desire to thank my friends for their generous patronage, and bespeak a continuance of same to my successors.
H. M. McKELDIN.
Atlanta, Ga., February 1st, 1887. 7p

WILLIAM RAVENEL, President.
STONO PHOSPHATE
COMPANY,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS,
SOLUBLE GUANO (highly ammoniated)
DISSOLVED BONE.
ACID PHOSPHATE.
ASH ELEMENT.
FLOATS.
GERMAN KAINIT.
HIGH GRADE RICE FERTILIZER
COTTON SEED MEAL.
COTTON SEED HULL ASHES.
Office, No. 12 Broad Street.
All orders promptly filled.
oct28-6m R. M. MEANS, Treasurer.

Joseph Thompson,
LATE OF COX, HILL & THOMPSON,
Wholesale Liquors
ATLANTA OFFICE, 23 DECATUR ST., AND 30 HILL ST., GRIFFIN, GA.
HAVE STOCK
BAKER RYE, GIBSON, ACME,
MONONGAHELA, PICKWICK CLUB,
Other brands of Rye Whisky. McBrayer, Spring Hill, and other brands of Pure BOURBON.
Imported Wines, Bondins, Gins, Rums and other spirituous liquors.
Baker Ale and Porter, Schlitz's and ATLANTA BEER a specialty.
The finest brands of champagne always in stock.
Having made arrangement with Chamblee's distillery, Cherokee county, will always have supply of pure country corn whisky, at two dollars per gallon.
HOW TO ORDER.
Write direct to me at Griffin, or call at 23 Decatur street for blank orders. All orders will be promptly filled same day. 7oct p tf

GEORGE MUSE
HIER,
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BOYS AND CHILDREN
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UCED PRICES.
it will pay you to examine
GEORGE MUSE.

CHAS. C. THORN,
Cheap Cash Grocer
118 WHITEHALL ST.,
TELEPHONE 451.

15 pounds Standard Granulated Sugar	1 00
16 pounds C sugar	1 00
10 pounds O. K. lard	1 00
16 pounds head rice	1 00
20 pounds choice rice	1 00
50 pounds grits	1 00
42 bars soap	1 00
6 cans Eagle Cond. Milk	1 00
50 pounds any patent flour	1 60
Arbuckle's and Levering's coffee, per pound	22
Dove hams per pound	12½
Lemons per dozen	20
Cranberries, per quart	12½
Prunes, 3 pounds for	25
Citron	25
Currants	8
3 pounds any kind of jelly	20
Oatmeal (Schumacher's) fresh, per pound	4
Cracked wheat (Schumacher's) per pound	5
Apple butter	6
Maple syrup, best, per gallon	1 00
Royal baking powder, 1 pound cans	45
Price's baking powder, 1 pound cans	45
Codfish bricks, 2 pounds	15
Canned tomatoes, per dozen	95

I am determined to give fresh goods cheaper than the lowest for the cash. I keep no books, credit no one, lose no money, and save you 20 per cent. Just come one time and be convinced.
Be sure of my number—118 Whitehall street.
7th p

DOBB'S, WEY & CO.'S LATEST OFFER.—Extraordinary bargains in Fine White and Decorated China. The largest stock, the lowest prices, in the state.
We find ourselves crowded for room and with a much larger stock on our hands than we deem prudent at this season of the year. The fact is WE ARE OVERSTOCKED! and we must reduce the surplus in short order. To accomplish this, and a the same time demonstrate how astonishingly cheap first-class goods can be sold when bough from the European manufacturers in large quantities, we offer from this date until January 1, subject to stock on hand, at date of receiving the order, the following special prices. Note:

	New Price.	Old Price
Fine White China Dinner Sets, 125 pcs	$29 95	$40 00
Fine White China Dinner Sets, 100 pcs	21 75	35 00
Fine White China Tea Sets 44pcs	7 50	10 00
Fine White China Tea Sets 44pcs	6 75	9 00
Fine Decorated China Dinner Sets, 125 pcs	40 00	50 00
Fine Decorated China Dinner Sets, 100 pcs	30 0	40 00
Fine Decorated China Tea Sets, 56 pcs	10 0	00
Fine Decorated Tea Sets, 44 pcs	6 50	00
English Printed Tea Sets, 44 pcs	3 75	5 00
English Printed Tea Sets, 56 pcs	4 45	6 50
English Porcelain Decorated Tea Sets, 44 pcs	4 95	7 00
English Porcelain Decorated Tea Sets, 56 pcs	5 75	8 50
English Porcelain Decorated Dinner Sets, 125 pcs, from	18 00	to $30 00
Decorated Chamber Sets $3, $5, $6 to	$10 each.	
Fine White China Tea Plates, per set	75c	worth $1 25
Fine White China Breakfast Plates, per set	90c	worth 1 50
Fine White China Dinner Plates, per set	$1 00	worth 1 75
Fine White China Ice Creams, per set	50c	worth 75
Fine White China Cups and Saucers, per set	1 25	worth 2 00
Fine Decorated China Cups and Saucers, per set	1 25	worth 2 50
Fine Decorated China French Plates, each	16⅔c	worth 25

An immense line of beautiful Lamps, Fancy Goods, Cut, Engraved and Decorated Glassware, Art Pottery, Novelties, Holiday and Bridal Presents. Everything sold cheap in same proportion. Mail orders will receive prompt attention. DOBBS, WEY & CO., 45 Peachtree street.

A. P. TRIPOD,
45 DECATUR STREET,
ATLANTA - GEORGIA.
HIGH GRADE
Lubricating Oils and Greases!
SPECIALTIES.
"Nonpareil Cylinder," "Lardoline," "Eureka Engine," "Extra Machine," "Gate City Grease."
West Virginia Black Oil, all grades; Signal, Lard Castor, Paraffine, etc.
Orders Solicited and Quality Guaranteed.

WATCHES

WATCHES
D. N. FREEMAN & CO., Jewelers,
Corner Whitehall and Alabama Streets.
SIGN LARGE CLOCK!

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.

WE MUST SELL
—OUR—
WINTER CLOTHING
REGARDLESS OF COST!
LOOK AT THE WONDERFUL BARGAINS!

Men's Suits	$5 00 to $20 00
Men's Overcoats	5 00 to 20 00
Men's Pants	2 00 to 6 00
Boys' Suits (long Pants)	4 00 to 10 00
Boys' Overcoats	3 00 to 10 00
Children's Short Pant Suits	2 25 to 6 00

Remember, these are not shoddy goods. We keep only the best.
JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.
41 Whitehall Street.

LOWEST PRICES
—AT—
A. F. PICKERT'S
THE JEWELER,
5 Whitehall Street.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s List of Real Estate Bargains For Today.

Office [No. 1 Marietta, corner Peachtree St.

Beautiful Peachtree street home at auction—No. 427, between Traynham and Grant Wilkins's residence, just this side of Ponce de Leon Circle, new, modern 2-story 10 room residence, water and gas throughout, bath room on either floor, large rooms, electric bells, servant's rooms, carriage house, etc.; lot 50x200 feet, with side driveway. Auction sale February 15th, at 3 p. m., on the premises; one-third cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, at 8 per cent. Open to inspection. Keys at this office. N. R. Fowler, Auctioneer. Sam'l W. Goode & Co., Agents.

Farm at auction—240 acre farm in Coweta county, Georgia, 3 miles west of Palmetto, will be sold at public outcry at our office at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, February 15th. The place is mostly open, partly broken and all well watered. On it is a very good orchard of choice fruit trees. Improvements consist of a 3-room residence and needed outhouses. The place can be easily rented. It will be sold with the written opinion of prominent Atlanta attorney that the titles are perfect. Sale absolute. Terms cash. A good chance to secure a bargain.

$7,000 for 75 acres on McDonough road, opposite the Dickey and Rogers place—3 room house, fruit, etc. Land high, level, choice. The best chance for speculation in the market.

$4750 for Ponce de Leon Circle lot 85x182 feet, to 15 foot alley, fine view of Peachtree and of Ponce de Leon avenue for quarter of a mile.

$9000 for store property renting for $91 per month—a bargain. Submit your offers—must sell.

$7500 for a new, modern 10 room, 2 story Washington street residence with gas, lot 54x200 feet, on car line.

For sale—One of the most beautiful and desirable homes in Atlanta, nearly two acres; all in high state of improvement. Elegant brick house, rooms large and handsomely finished, fourteen feet ceiling; hall twelve by forty feet, large closets, etc; stables, carriage house and servants' apartments, and best of water. Situated on the south side, commanding a beautiful view of the city. Public school near by. Taken all in all, with its high, healthy locality, is the most desirable place for sale in Atlanta. This place is susceptible of most advantageous subdivision; or as a whole, is unsurpassed.

The Word place, formerly Phillips' place, on Peachtree, for sale; 12 large rooms; all late conveniences: water, gas, house new, lot 415 feet deep; side alley; fronts the beautiful grounds of Colonel John T. Grant and Major Smythe's modern home. Terms easy.

$10,000 for 8-r. Peachtree residence; east front; lot 72x200 feet; high, level, central, with wide, rear alley.

$2000 for beautiful, Jackson st lot, at the corner of E. Cain; east front, choice and on car line.

$700 each for 2 choice, vacant Boulevard lots, near Wheat street; each 54x155 ft.

$4500 for 200 ft, on Wheat st car line, with 80 feet depth; one corner lot, all this side of Fort st. Submit your offers; it must be sold.

$2000 for a neat, new, central, 7-r. cottage, on car line; water, gas, fine lot; renting steadily at $25 per month; neighborhood excellent.

$800 each for choice, vacant lots, between Washington and Pulliam sts, this side Richardson.

$7000 for 75 acres, on McDonough road, opposite the Rogers and Dickey places; offer to last five days only. Terms half cash.

$10000 for 182½ feet on W. Peachtree, with depth of 140 ft on Cox st., with improvements valued at $1500.

$6000 for the most beautiful Peachtree lot, 60x200 ft. to wide driveway; next north of Professor Mims's residence; lot high, solid, terraced.

$4000, payable $1000 cash and $900 a year, with 8 per cent interest, for new 2-story 10-r. Forest ave. home, near Jackson st.; car line.

$6000 for a central 8-r. residence, W. Harris st.; lot 102x200 ft.; yard, stable, barn, etc.; water, gas; liberal terms.

$5500 for central 8-r, 2-story Houston st. residence; water, gas; lot 64x210 ft.

$10000 for the best manufacturing site on the E. T. Va. and Ga. and Ga. Pac. R. R's; 600 ft. front on r. r. and 600 ft. on one street and 160 ft. on another; near car line and paved st.; has well.

$10000 for 20 acres at West End; with 1600 ft. front on the car line; only two blocks from Park st church.

$6000 for 10 acres at West End, with 800 ft. on car line, one and a half blocks from "Uncle Remus'" home.

$10000 for 112 acres, 1 mile from the city on McDonough road; a very choice body of well-improved land.

$4000 for 6-r Capitol ave. home; this side Dr. Rankin's new home; lot 50x200 ft.; level and choice.

$8500 for a complete Capitol ave. home.

$35000 for Whitehall st. store, renting for $3000.

$12000 for rare bargain in South-side property.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

MARTYN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
313 Sixth St., Washington, D. C,
PROVIDES PRACTICALLY USEFUL BUSINESS education. No terms nor vacations. Students enter at any time. Terms: Life scholarship, $60. Twelve weeks course, board, etc., $75. Send for circular, mon wed sat

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle

(Trade Mark)

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW

WATCHES,

Diamonds and Jewelry,

31 WHITEHALL STREET,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA

McBRIDE'S

CHINA,

CUTLERY,

HOUSEFURNISHING EMPORIUM

29 PEACHTREE.

CHEAPEST IN THE COUNTRY.

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TERRA COTTA SEWER PIPE

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

A. P. STEWART & CO.,

69 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

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THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Bulletin.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. }
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, February 8, 1887—9 P. M. }

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time of each place.

	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta	30.30	62	...	C m	Calm	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30.38	60	...	SW	7	.00	Fair.
Jacksonville	30.34	61	...	NE	...	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.2-	66	61	S	Light	.00	Fair.
New Orleans	30.29	69	64	SW	Light	.00	Fair.
Galveston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Smith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shreveport	30.29	65	...	S	Light	.00	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS

6 a. m.	30.32	53	50	S	8	.00	Foggy.
2 p. m.	30.20	68	58	W	16	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.39	60	56	SW	11	.00	Fair.

Maximum thermometer.....65
Minimum thermometer.....51
Total rainfall.....00

W. EASBY SMITH,
Corporal, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

NOTE.—Barometer reduced to sea level and standard gravity. The dash (—) indicates precipitation inappreciable.



Eye Glasses and Crystalized Lenses

Have won the admiration of every Spectacel wearer who has used them. They stand unrivalled in their splendid reputation. Our testimonials are from governors, senators, legislators, and from the most distinguished men in all branches of science, who have had their sight improved by their use.

Mr. Hawkes adapts glasses to all conditions of the eye.

Frames in all styles fitted to these lenses without extra charge. Gold, silver, nickel, steel, celluloid bifocal, pantiscopic, pulpit and riding bows, spectacles and eye glass bridges to fit any nose.

Prescriptions filled and spectacles made to order.

A. K. HAWKES, Optician,
19 Decatur St., Under Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
2d58pnrm

B. A. ATKINSON & CO.,

House Furnishers,

BOSTON, MASS., PORTLAND, MAINE,

Would respectfully inform the residents of Atlanta and vicinity that our Mr. William Sears will be located in the city for the next week. Persons desirous of looking through our lines of photographs of

CHAMBER SETS,
PARLOR SUITS,
DINING ROOM FURNITURE,
HALL FURNITURE,
LIBRARY FURNITURE,
SHADES and DRAPERIES,
and CARPET SAMPLES,

Will please address him at the Kimball House, where he will be pleased to call day or evening and show you one of the finest lines ever exhibited. It costs you nothing to look. The

FURNISHING of HOUSES COMPLETE

A specialty. Designs sent anywhere in the United States, and plans and estimates made on application.

For further particulars we would respectfully refer you to our advertisement in the last Sunday issue of The Constitution.

All communications to our stores will receive prompt and careful attention.

Respectfully,

B. A. ATKINSON & CO.,

BOSTON, MASS. PORTLAND, MAINE.

31 8p n r m

MEETINGS.

Call Meeting, Knights of Honor.



The members of Georgia Lodge, No. 127, K. of H., are requested to meet at their hall this morning at 9.30 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother John N. Landrum. Members of our sister lodges and visiting Knights are requested to meet with us.

By order of the Dictator. J. A. ANDERSON.

TWO ENGINES HUG.

A COLLISION ON THE EAST TENNESSEE ROAD YESTERDAY.

A South Bound and a North Bound Freight Train Meet on the Same Track Near Dubois—An Engineer Hurt and a Fireman Injured—The Details of the Wrecke Trains.

Intelligence of a collision between two trains on the East Tennessee road reached the city yesterday morning and created considerable comment because of the terrible result said to have been obtained.

The collision was between two freight trains.

The first rumors current upon the streets yesterday morning described a collision between two passenger trains near Dubois, and the killing and mangling of a large number of people. The rumors were many and conflicting, and in their many shapes caused quite an excitement whenever discussed. Later in the day the rumors became less harrowing, however, and real facts began to appear. The railroad employes appeared to know nothing about the accident, while the officials were too busy to give any time to information hunters. Early in the afternoon it began to be stated on good authority that the accident had happened about four o'clock Tuesday morning, and that two men had been killed and one had been fatally hurt. The same source of information described the accident as a collision between two freight trains, a north bound and south bound train. It appears from the best information that can be obtained that the south bound freight left Atlanta yesterday on its schedule. During the early evening the conductor of the train received instructions to stop at Dubois and a way station and to remain there until a special northbound train came up. The southbound reached Dubois some time after three o'clock and came to a stop on the main track.

Soon after the regular train stopped the special northbound was heard coming, but no attention was paid to it by the crew of the regular train as it was supposed that the special would take the side track. The special came on and the engineer made no attempt to shut off steam. The switch was fixed so the train would come on the main track, but the engineer did not know this and rushed on. The result was that the moving train ran into the regular freight. The special train was moving at a terrible speed, and the force of the collision was great notwithstanding the fact that the southbound train was standing still. Both engines were thrown from the track, one being completely wrecked and the other badly broken up. The steam, ashes, burning coals and flying pieces of the engine filled the air for a few minutes, and when things were quiet the crews of the two trains began looking about to see what damage had been done.

Two men were lying about on the ground near the engine drawing the south bound train. They were unconscious and apparently dead. The train men gave the men their attention, and in a short time ascertained that they were the engineer and fireman and that neither was dead. Further along, however, they found a dead man, and later, while removing the wreck, discovered another corpse. The engineer, a Mr. Williams, whose home is in Macon, was one of the two men hurt. He was driving the special engine and struck the other one at full speed. His shoulder was dislocated and his head was badly cut. When found he was partly under his engine, and would have died had not the men about the train rescued him. John Carroll, the fireman on the same train, had his left leg so badly crushed near the knee that amputation was required. Moses Johnson, a colored wood passer on the same train, had his skull so badly crushed in that death ensued in a short time. When the train approached the station the men on the opposing train were sitting in the engine, and sprang off just before the two engines struck. They were not hurt. While clearing away the debris, the mangled remains of a tramp were found. It was identified as the body of William Jones, of Atlanta. Both engines were badly damaged, and three cars destroyed. Traffic was interrupted for several hours but the track is now clear.

It is said the engineer on the north bound train was asleep, and his train was running at full speed when he reached the meeting point and did not switch off on side track.

OSCAR WATERS BREAKS JAIL.

An Old Atlanta Boy Makes Trouble in Birmingham—The Details.

Oscar Waters, the young cotton buyer who, of his own accord, destroyed a good a reputation as any young man ever had in Atlanta, has given Birmingham a sample of his ability to do crooked deeds recently.

Waters broke jail in the magic city yesterday.

Several days ago Waters was arrested in Birmingham for some crooked work and given a cell in the city jail. The day after his arrest he was arraigned in police court and tried and sentenced. After sentence had been passed upon him he was heavily ironed and placed in the city jail, which is on the third floor of the city hall, with other prisoners. Early yesterday morning, when the jailer went to Waters's cell, he found the door locked with the other cell doors, but the prisoner was gone. The building was searched, but Waters could not be found. In addition to Waters's absence, the rope attached to an alarm bell on top of the building was gone. An investigation showed that the prisoner had escaped Monday night. It is thought that when the prisenors were let out in the hall Monday night for supper, that Waters concealed himself in a closet, where he remained until late in the night, when he slipped out. He then cut the bell rope and, fastened it securely to a chimney, slipped through an open window and let himself down to the ground. He was ironed, but has not been recaptured. Waters's record in Birmingham is a bad one. He once escaped from prison in Atlanta by cutting his way through a brick wall with a small knife.

AFTER THE STATE FAIR.

The Special Committee Goes to Americus—They Will Get the Fair.

Hon. Charles A. Collier, mayor pro tem, Hon. W. A. Hemphill, of the aldermanic board, Hon. I. S. Mitchell, of the council, and Mr. Don Boice and Mr. Kingsberry, of the Driving Park association, left for Americus yesterday morning.

The two committees were appointed by Mayor Cooper during the session of the general council Monday afternoon, and at the time of the appointment were instructed to use every honorable means to secure the permanent location of the state fair grounds in Atlanta. The state agricultural association is now in session in Americus, and during the meeting, which will last at least two days, will give the fair a permanent home. Several cities are offering good locations, and Atlanta goes down empowered to make better and richer offers than any of her competitors. The driving association of Atlanta has agreed to purchase all the ground necessary and to build the tracks, besides fencing it in, if Atlanta will erect such buildings as the state agricultural society shall ask for. The city has accepted the proposition and set aside enough money to build as many buildings as are needed, all of good quality and fine design. The Atlantians are, therefore, able to offer the association new eligible ground, fenced and track for as long each year as the association needs it, and to erect just such buildings as are wanted. The Atlanta delegation will remain in Americus until the fight is over.

"Rough on Bile" Pills.

Small granules, small dose, big results, pleasant in operation, don't disturb the stomach. 5 cents.

Stamps for sale at Constitution. Business office open all day.

THE ADAMLESS EDEN.

The Performance at Concordia Hall Last Evening.

A large number of anxious citizens thronged the doorway at the Marietta street entrance of Concordia hall last night at eight o'clock. The Adamless Eden company which was billed to appear at the hall was the attraction, and the non arrival of the company was the cause of the congregation on the street instead of in the hall. Among the number were bankers, brokers, merchants, clerks, lawyers, mechanics and others who held reserved seats for the performance. They were notified that the company was delayed by the non arrival of the East Tennessee train, due in the afternoon, but which would soon reach the city.

At half past eight a 'bus loaded with women was driven to the door and a wagon full of trunks soon followed. The crowd did not seem to relish the latter near as much as the former, as they had gathered to see the women, and preferred to see them encumbered with as little baggage as possible. The women were rushed up stairs at once, and the crowd soon followed, and in a few minutes the hall was packed with hungry spectators. The pressure in our columns this morning prevents a publication of the names of those present, but all are in hand and will be given in the society columns of next Sunday's CONSTITUTION.

The audience amused itself for awhile by applause at late arrivals, and comments at the bald heads in the front row. Patrolman Newt Holland was in charge of a squad of officers of the agaric department, and concluded before the curtain rose that he had better make an inspection behind the scenes. He absented himself for a few minutes, when he returned, and fanning himself with his club and blushing like a maiden, he pronounced the show all right.

The rise of the curtain at 9 o'clock was greeted with applause, and twenty women in scant attire faced the audience and began the performance of the Adamless Eden. There were several trunks of baggage landed at the door before the performance, but the contents were certainly not used during the evening, for all the costumes worn could have been placed in an ordinary valise. But the audience complained because there was too much dressing—they expected little and wanted less. The women were shapely, and as a body were better looking than the usual quota of similar organizations. One particularly attracted the fancy of the audience. She was attired in a garb of flesh colored tights from head to foot and her symmetrical form was covered with a fish net like drapery, the openings of which, however, were large enough for ordinary whales to slip through. Others wore tight fitting boddices, and the tighter the boddice the less the attire below. The play is a combination of hits on national topics interwoven in a plot in which women establish a kingdom without men, but in which the sterner sex find their way, with interesting detail. If a few suggestive remarks were eliminated the performance would be no less objectionable than many others which are daily witnessed by the most fashionable audiences in the country, for in either case the absence of dress is the attraction of the play.

There was some comment in the city as to why the company did not perform at DeGive's opera house. It develops that Mr. DeGive refused to allow them his house, in accordance with a resolution passed at the meeting of the members of the league of southern opera managers, which agreed to exclude performances of the low variety order, with the exception of the Rentz-Stanley company.

It is safe to say that many of those present last night excused themselves from their families on the ground that their presence was necessary at their office, or at important club meetings. In all such cases a few minutes of careful quizzing by energetic mothers-in-law will develop the true state of affairs.

Salvation Oil is guaranteed to effect a cure in all rheumatic and neuralgic affections. Price 25 cents.

Mrs. Bowers.

Tonight this distinguished lady will appear in "Queen Elizabeth," and it will be a royal treat to witness such a performance. Mrs. Bowers is certainly the most eminent tragedienne of America, and she gives to all her personations of character a stamp of greatness that cannot be surpassed. Sympathetic in pathetic scenes, tender and womanly in sentimental situations, proud, imperious or grateful when the occasion requires it. She rises to a stormy grandeur in climaxes where her anger and her passions are aroused. All these shades of human feelings are called into play in the great role of "Queen Elizabeth," and Mrs. Bowers is all the time a perfect delinator of each.

The New York News thus speaks of her appearance:

"An audience that filled the Fourteenth Street theatre hung breathless upon the words uttered by Mrs. D. P. Bowers as Queen Elizabeth last evening, and watched for her recoming upon the stage with undisguised impatience. This was not because her support is not good, for it is today the best star supporting company in the country. It was because the great actress so filled the eye and heart, and appealed to intelligence and art taste. Her Elizabeth was a superb piece of dramatic handiwork, unexcelled by any living actress. Mr. Joseph Wheelock was a splendid Essex, and greatly added to his chaplet of laurels by the finesse and force of his acting. Lack of space prevents an extended resume of this magnificent performance. Tonight Mrs. Bowers will repeat her impersonation of Mary Stuart, which was so complimented by the press and appreciated by those who saw it.

"Buchu-Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. At Druggists.

Sweet Annie Pixley.

As this great southern favorite operatic comedienne will appear here Friday, we give the following opinion of the Boston Courier on her new play:

"Minister's sons and deacon's daughters have passed hand in hand into a proverb.

Yet "The Deacon's Daughter" that Miss Pixley introduced to a Boston audience last Monday evening is far from deserving the odium that attaches to the diaconal offspring of the proverb. Miss Pixley plays Ruth Homewebb with charming dash, spirit and feeling, and looks impartially lovely in a variety of pretty dresses, male and female. The character is that of a popular actress who sedulously conceals the nature of her business from her loving but straight-laced parents, until they have learned independently to love Mabel Hawthorne, under which name Ruth Homewebb is professionaly known. The various devices to keep up this concealment constitute the plot of the piece and furnish its humor.

Mr. M. C. Daly as the Deacon, her father, supported her admirably, and the piece was cleverly played throughout.

FITS! All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Worth Your Attention.

Headquarters for all grades of corn, oats, bran hay, peas, pea meal, corn meal, germ meal and especially rust proof and winter grazing oats for seed, is certainly at Morgan & Matthews, 27 E. Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. Their facilities for supplying the wants of their customers, are unsurpassed and their prices surprisingly low. Telephone 274. im

100 $2 WASHING MACHINES FREE.—To introduce them in Atlanta. If you want one send at once to Monarch Laundry Works, 89 Randolph St., Chicago, Illinois.

St. Valentine's Day

Will soon be here. Call at John M. Miller's book store and look at his stock of valentines.

I will sell good residences on Forsyth, Brotherton, Luckie and Davis streets, at prices ranging from $1,250 to $4,000, a small sum to be paid in cash, balance payable in monthly installments. If you want a home on liberal terms apply to

AARON HAAS,
36 Alabama Street.

Hit 'Em Hard.

Valentines, the latest, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street

You don't wait till Burglars come before buying a revolver—Then don't Wait till Sickness comes before buying a bottle of PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN KILLER

you may need it in the night for Diphtheria—Cold—Tooth-ache—Neuralgia or ACCIDENTS.

Buy a bottle NOW.

All Druggists sell it.

500 Bushels Burt Oats,

Clover, Grasses, Onion Sets, Garden, Flower and Field Seeds.

JOSEPH H. JOHNSON & CO.,
wed fri sun 61 Peachtree, Atlanta.

The New Year Commenced With Luck.

They had invested in the 200th Monthly Grand Distribution of the Louisiana State Lottery, which took place on Tuesday (always Tuesday) January 11th, 1887, under the sole supervision of Generals G. T. Beauregard of Louisiana, and Juba A. Early, of Virginia (as is usually the case), $535,000 was sent flying all over the world. Here is where some of it went. No. 91,960 drew first capital prize of $150,000, sold in tenths at $1 each, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.—one went to Cornelius Becannon, a well-known citizen of St Louis, Mo.; one to Ben Kiam, a popular clothing merchant of Messrs. Kiam Bros., of Houston, Texas; one to F. J. Gilmore, paid through First National bank of Los Angeles, Cal.; one to a depositor in the Canal bank of New Orleans, La.; one to J. Cain, Norfolk, Va., paid through the Marine bank there; one paid through the Anglo-Californian bank, limited, of San Francisco, Cal.: one paid to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank, San Francisco, Cal.; one to John Campbell, North Muskegon, Mich.; one to Alva Elder, Princeton, Kas; the other tenths went elsewhere. No. 25,744 drew the second capital prize of $50,000, also sold in tenths at $1 each. One went to S. P. Hill, of New Orleans, La.; one to William Whalen, a watchman at the Miss. & Tenn. railroad depot, Memphis, Tenn., paid through the Bank of Commerce there; one to Charles Mitchell, of Pecan Point, Ark., paid through Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn.; one to a depositor in the People's bank of New Orleans, La.; the remaining successful names are withheld. No. 88,637 drew the third capital prize of $20,000, was sold to a party in San Jose, Costa Rica, C. A. Nos. 79,774 and 99,980 drew the fourth two capital prizes of $10,000 each, and were sold in tenths at $1 each, to parties in New York City, Washington, D. C.; San Francisco, Sacramento City and Santa Rosa, Cal., Baltimore, Md., Grenola, Kan., Marysville, Mo., Memphis, Tenn., Savannah, Ga., Whiteville, N. C., Bentonville, Ark., Allentown, Pa., Fairfax, Va., etc., etc., and so the wheel revolved on. It will go around again on March 15th, and any one can obtain any information about it on an application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Why not catch at this chance for a fortune?

Orange Blossoms.

Miss Sadie Frank was united in marriage yesterday afternoon to Mr. T. C. Olmond. The ceremony occurred at the home of the bride's parents on Cain street, in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives, the Rev. Mr. Sandford officiating. After the ceremony was over the bride and groom repaired to the dining hall where a most excellent repast was enjoyed. Later in the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Olmond took the 6:50 Central train for Savannah, where they will make their future home. The bride is well known in Atlanta where she has lived all her life. Mr. Olmond is a machinist connected with the railroad shops in Savannah and is a young man well known and highly esteemed in that city.

Salt Rheum is compared to a burning building by one who suffered severely. He was completely cured by Hood's Sarsapa rilla, and is grateful for "the peculiar medicine." One hundred doses $1.

A New Firm.

Mr. F. M. Fremont and Mr. L. J. Ryan have formed a partnership, and will handle all kinds of lumber, doing both a retail and wholesale business. They have as special partners, J. T. McDonough and T. B. Thompson, well known lumber merchants, of Savannah. They have fine facilities for handling goods and promise to save money to all who patronize them.

Hood's Calendar.

No calendar issued this year has received more praise than Hood's Household Calendar Almanac. It is an artistic gem, and makes a suitable ornament for a parlor or ladies boudoir. Each year bring out new designs in these things, but nothing has ever surpassed for beauty and usefulness their calendar. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., will furnish them for six cents.

A Small Blaze.

A defective flue at 87 Loyd street caused the roof of the building to catch fire early yesterday morning. An alarm was run in from box 14, at police headquarters, and the fire department was soon on hand. Water was quickly secured and the fire easily extinguished.

Temporary Administrator.

Yesterday Ordinary Calhoun appointed Adolph Titlebaum temporary administrator of the estate of Fannie Titlebaum.

There are but four of the Spring street houses left belonging to the Baltimore Syndicate, the following parties having purchased the others: Mrs. I. S. Hanna, W. A. Wimbish, Jas. A. Gray, Mrs. F. A. McCandless, P. Cook, Jr., and Hon. W. H. Henderson. A small cash payment and a monthly installment of $30.00 will secure one.

JACOB HAAS,
Gate City Bank Building.
8p

Long Joker

Valentines, at John M. Miller's book store 31 Marietta street.

31

Marietta street, is the place for valentines.

Our Sem-Annual Cearing Sale in Full Blast

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS IN ALL LINES.

MEN'S SUITS! BOYS' SUITS!

CHILDREN'S SUITS!

MARKED DOWN TO INTERESTING PRICES!

Consult Your Interest and See for Yourself.

HIRSCH BROS.,

CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS,

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET

MONEY SAVED!

We will Guarantee to save you ten per cent on all the

FURNITURE

you need, if you will get our prices on Bed-room, Parlor, Dining-room and all other grades of Furniture Call and get our prices.

H. W. THOMAS & CO.,

feb2—d1y 8p un hirsch 85 Whitehall street.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S and GENTS'

RUBBER CLOTHING

AT COST

To Close Out Our Winter Stock.

For the next sixty days we will sell our fine line of Ladies' beautiful Gossamers, and Ladies' and Children's plain Gossamers, and Gents' and Boys' Coats at cost. Your only chance to buy these goods at such low prices. See them and you will buy.

ATLANTA RUBBER CO.

26 MARIETTA STREET.

fel 5—d1m

SCIPLE SONS

WE ARE STILL AGENTS FOR THE FAMOUS

JELLICO COAL WE HAVE

Been selling for the past several seasons, and there is none better.

TERRA COTTA STOVE FLUE

Absolutely fire-proof and reduces insurance. Orders by mail receive prompt attention Send for illustrated Catalogue and "Book of Useful Information.

LIME.

All kinds Cement, Plaster Paris, Sewer Pipe, Terra Cotta Chimney Tops, Stove Thimbles, Fire Brick, Clay, Cypress and Pine Shingles, Plasterers' Hair, Marble Dust and White Sand.

No. 8 Loyd Street, Near Markham House, Atlanta, Georgia.

8th pg

AWFULLY MIXED!

FLANNELS ONE DAY

—AND—

WHITE GOODS THE NEXT

Is the call the weather makes.

These Goods are on our

BARGAIN COUNTERS

EVERY DAY in the WEEK.

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33 PEACHTREE STREET.

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HOPE IRON WORKS

E. C. BARTH, Proprietor. ATLANTA, Ga.

FINE MACHINE WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Engines Repaired and Cylinders rebored without removing them from their place. TOOLS Satisfaction Guaranteed. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 19, 1886.

On and after this date passenger trains will run daily, unless marked †, which are daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta	6 30 a m	12 50 p m	* 3 00 am	* 2 00 pm	* 4 00 pm	* 6 00 pm
Arrive Barnesville	8 49 a m	2 04 p m		4 04 pm		
Arrive Macon	10 10 a m	* 1 40 p m	* 6 35 am	* 5 45 pm		
Arrive Columbus	3 02 p m					
Arrive Montgomery	7 02 p m					
Arrive Eufaula	3 50 p m					
Arrive Albany	2 45 p m		* 10 50 am	* 10 08 pm		
Arrive Millen	2 08 a m	5 00 a m				
Arrive Augusta	4 45 p m	7 15 a m				
Arrive Savannah	5 00 p m	8 55 a m				

Passengers for Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Milledgeville, Eatonton, Thomaston, Greenville, Ferry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakely and Clayton should take the 6:30 a. m. train.

Leave Barnesville	6 56 p m	5 20 p m	* 8 25 p m	10 54 a m	* 4 00 pm	* 6 00 pm
Leave Macon	* 5 20 p m	* 3 85 a m		9 10 a m		
Leave Columbus	* 11 15 a m					
Leave Montgomery	* 7 40 a m					
Leave Eufaula	* 10 49 a m					
Leave Albany	* 11 55 p m		* 3 57 p m	* 5 00 a m		
Leave Millen	* 12 55 p m	* 11 15 p m				
Leave Augusta	* 10 20 a m	* 9 30 p m				
Leave Savannah	* 10 00 a m	* 8 20 p m				
Arrive Atlanta	* 9 00 p m	* 7 27 a m	* 2 15 a m	1 00 pm	* 7 00 pm	* 8 00 am

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, and Atlanta, Macon and Columbus.

Tickets for all points on and connecting lines can be had on sale at Union Depot office, Atlanta.

E. P. ALEXANDER, Gen'l Pass. Agt. G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen'l Manager.